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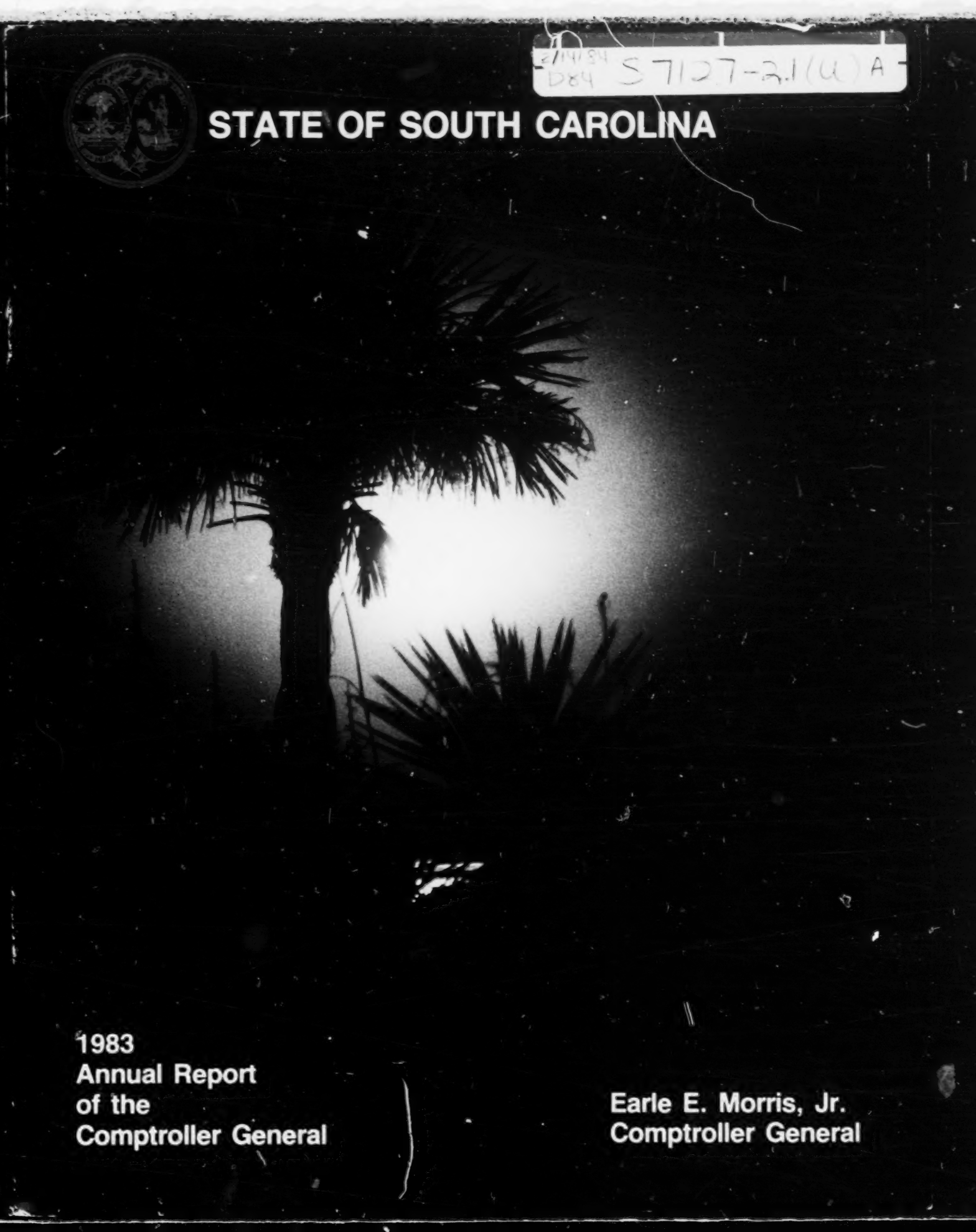
STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA



1983
Annual Report
of the
Comptroller General

Earle E. Morris, Jr.
Comptroller General

Earle E. Morris, Jr. is the 39th Comptroller General of the State of South Carolina. He has served as Comptroller General since 1976.

COVER PHOTO CREDIT: South Carolina Wildlife and Marine Resources Department and South Carolina Wildlife Magazine

COMPTROLLER'S MESSAGE

I am pleased to issue the 1982-83 Annual Financial Report of the State of South Carolina.

This fiscal year's report includes much additional financial information and schedules which provide necessary disclosure of the State's public funds and their administration.

South Carolina ended its fiscal year in the black for the first time in the last three years. This increase of $9,921,197 was transferred to the Constitutional Reserve Fund which at the end of the fiscal year amounted to $40,011,519.

Although General Fund expenditures exceeded General Fund revenues by .2% in FY 1980-81 and 3.1% in FY 1981-82, the Constitutional Reserve Fund had sufficient funds to prevent an ***actual*** deficit for both these years. Each year this fund is replenished and should be fully funded in FY 1985-86 with the required cumulative five (5) percent of the latest completed fiscal year's General Fund revenue.

Because the following actions were taken, South Carolina was one of only eleven states which did not have a deficit in FY 1982-83: (1) The Budget and Control Board reduced General Fund appropriations by $90,790,953; (2) The General Assembly advanced certain tax payments of $38,920,000 into the 1982-83 fiscal year; (3) There were Special Fund transfers and lapsed appropriations of $37,170,420. All of these actions attest to the commitment of South Carolina's State government to live within its means and to maintain its vaunted credit reputation.

As required by legislative mandate and by the bond rating firms, my staff and I are working toward having an accounting and financial reporting system which conforms to GAAP (Generally Accepted Accounting Principles). We are ahead of most states in moving toward a state-of-the-art system.

When my office undertook the conversion of an outdated central accounting system in 1978, there were objections and some official opposition to this proposal. Five years later it was evident that this action was correct and essential when one of the bond rating firms wrote the following to me:

> ***We are aware of South Carolina's progress toward improved accounting and financial reporting. From our meetings and discussions about your state's bond rating, we are encouraged by your actions to stay in the forefront of compliance with GAAP. These actions, and others such as the constitutional reserve fund, have served to support our highest rating of "AAA" on South Carolina's General Obligation Debt.***

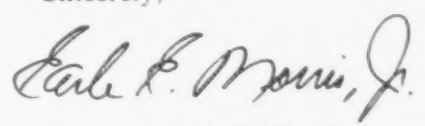
Plans were completed for all "Lump Sum" agencies (Universities, Colleges and Department of Highways and Public Transportation) to submit their detailed financial information to the Office of the Comptroller General. This began July 1, 1983, and for the first time in recent history ***all*** of the State's receipt and expenditure data is in the office of the "Paymaster," the Comptroller General, where it is supposed to be.

During the 1983-84 fiscal year, the Comptroller General will prepare the payrolls for approximately 35,000 of the State's employees. The "Lump Sum" agencies will retain their own payroll and financial systems; however, they are "agents" of the Comptroller General as provided by special legislative enactment.

The General Assembly has been most supportive, not only through their fiscal restraint, but also in providing the technical personnel and legislative authorization for making improvements in our accounting and reporting system . . . a job which is not yet completed.

State government bond ratings in the future will be based far more on financial documentation than past reputation. In both areas, South Carolina will pursue and preserve her enviable position.

Sincerely,



EARLE E. MORRIS, JR.
State Comptroller General

INTRODUCTORY SECTION

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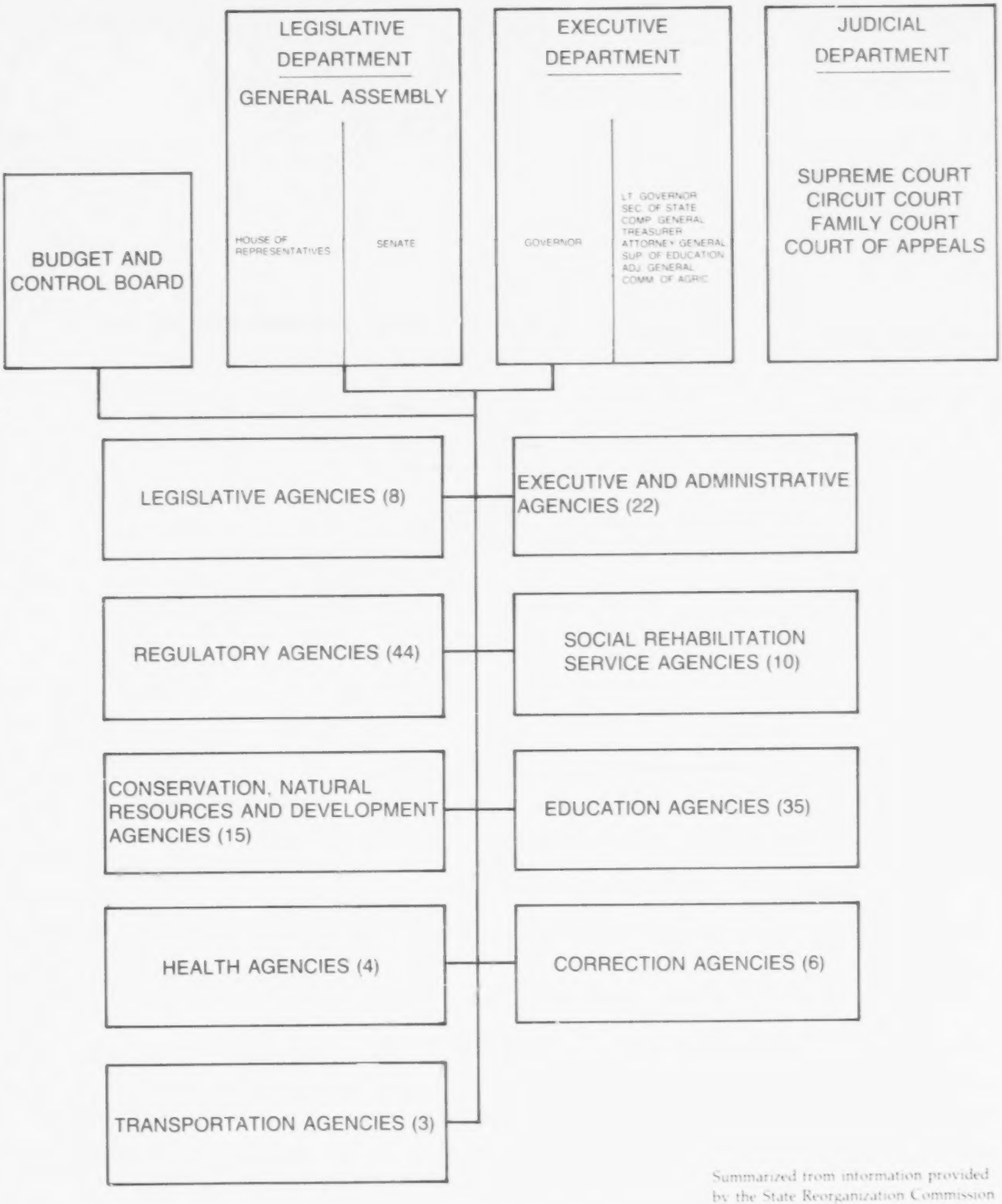
SOUTH CAROLINA STATE GOVERNMENT



Summarized from information provided by the State Reorganization Commission

ORGANIZATION OF GOVERNMENT

The Constitution of the State of South Carolina divides its government into three departments — the Executive, the Legislative, and the Judicial. The Executive Department consists of the following elected officers: The Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, State Treasurer, Attorney General and solicitors, Adjutant General, Comptroller General, State Superintendent of Education, and Commissioner of Agriculture. An additional officer that the Executive Department includes, but who is not an elected official, is the Chief Insurance Commissioner.

The Legislative Department is composed of two distinct branches — the Senate and the House of Representatives. Jointly, both branches constitute the "General Assembly of the State of South Carolina."

The Judicial Department consists of a unified judicial system which includes a Supreme Court, Circuit Courts, Family Courts, and a Court of Appeals. The members of the state Supreme Court are elected by a joint vote of the General Assembly.

An additional governing body is the Budget and Control Board, created by statute in 1950 to supervise the functions and duties of ten formerly separate agencies. A significant function of the Board is to develop the annual State Budget and present it to the General Assembly. The Board is also responsible for post-auditing financial records of all state agencies. The five members of the Board are the Governor, who serves as Chairman, the Comptroller General, the State Treasurer, the Senate Finance Committee Chairman, and the House Ways and Means Committee Chairman.

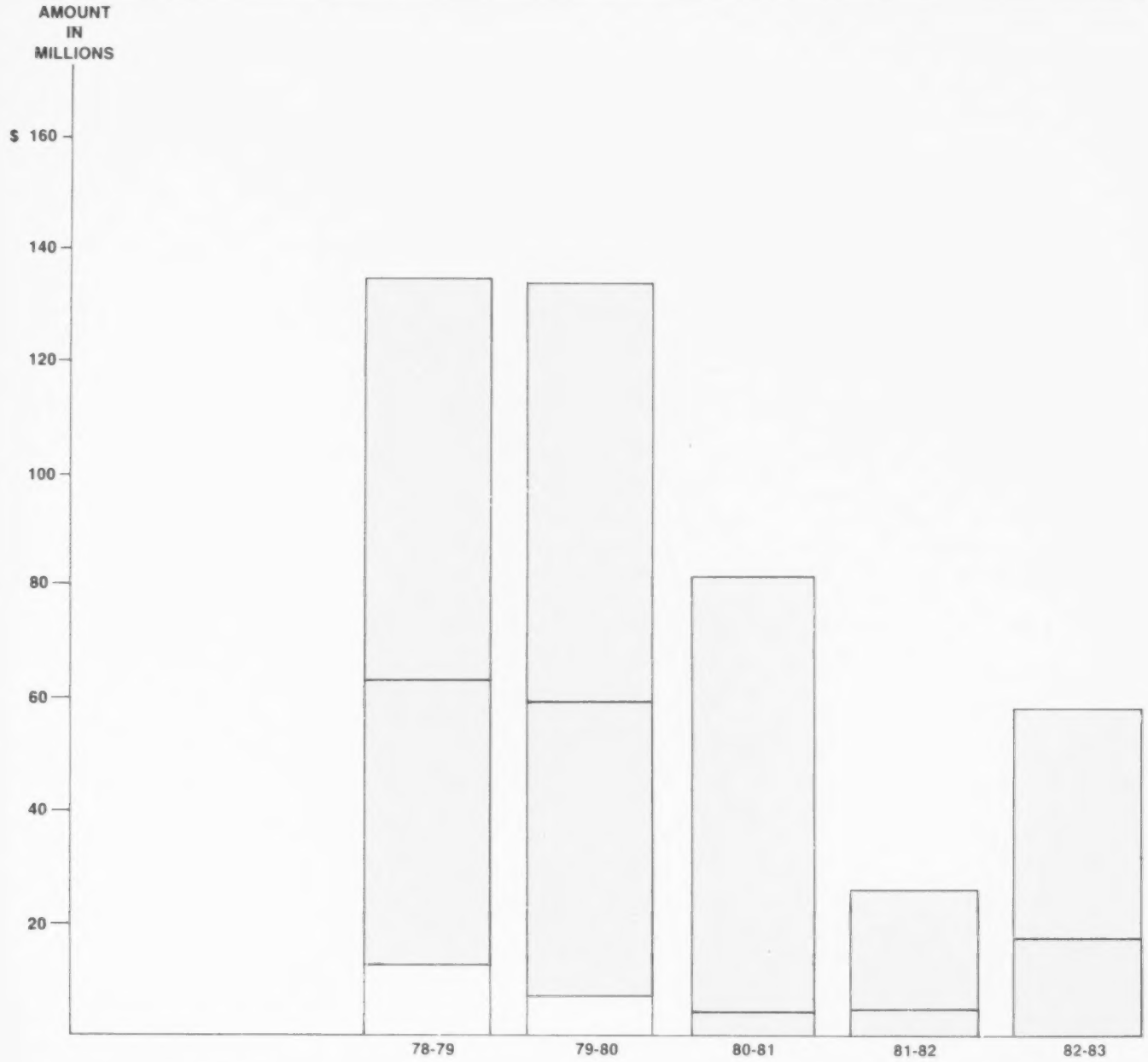
The various operating agencies are under the jurisdiction of either the Governor or the General Assembly, depending upon which body appoints their governing boards. For the purpose of a summarized organization chart, the various agencies have been grouped by their legal functional category.

Sources:
- S.C. Constitution
- Code of Laws
- 1983 Legislative Manual

State of South Carolina

GENERAL FUND EQUITY

For the Fiscal Years 1979 through 1983

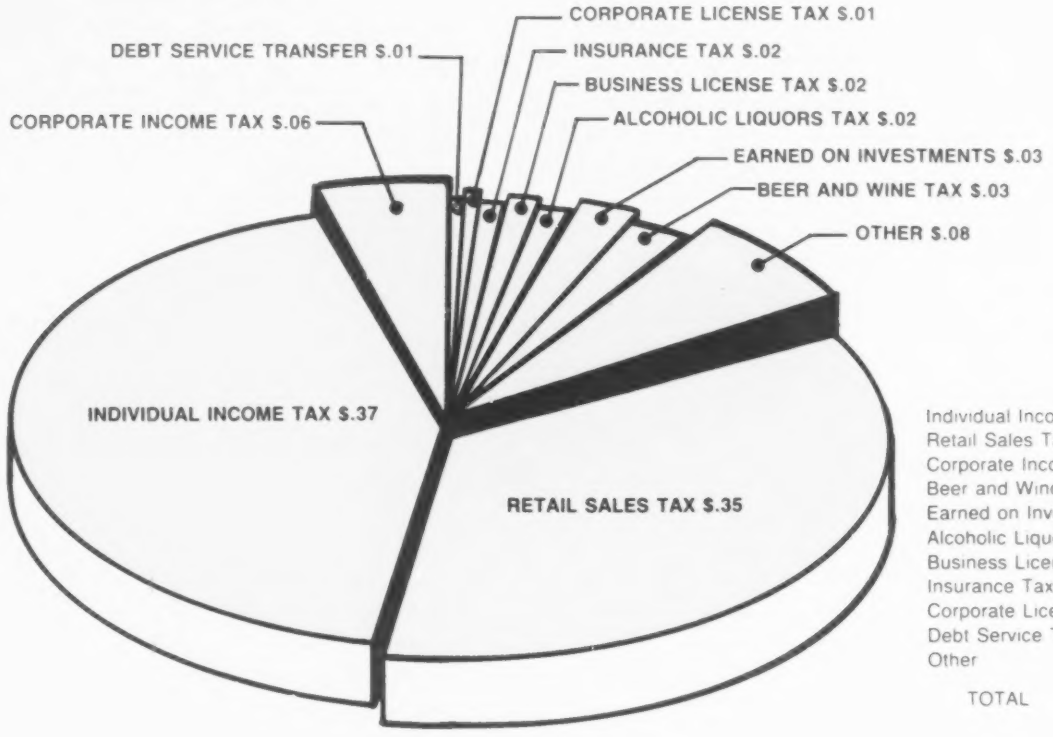


	78-79	79-80	80-81	81-82	82-83
GENERAL FUND RESERVE:	$ 71,342,140	$ 79,904,882	$76,498,656	$21,129,415	$40,011,519
RESERVE FOR APPROPRIATIONS CARRIED FORWARD:	52,428,696	49,250,331	4,197,738	4,358,450	17,830,752
GENERAL FUND SURPLUS:	12,665,414	6,968,758	—	—	—
TOTAL FUND EQUITY:	$136,436,250	$136,123,971	$80,696,394	$25,487,865	$57,842,271

GENERAL FUND REVENUE

The collections for the General Fund for fiscal 1983 were $1,969,930,040, an increase of over 9% from the $1,804,169,048 collected during the previous year. Revenues for fiscal 1983 were originally estimated at $2,050,816,436.

REVENUE DOLLAR
GENERAL FUND
For Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1983

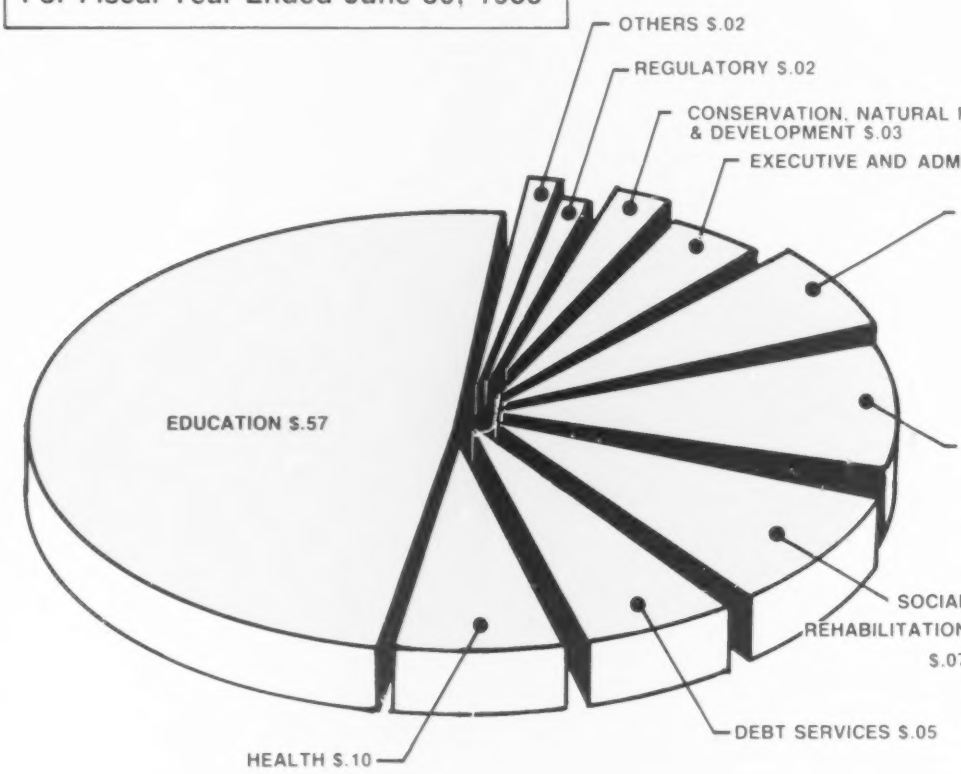


Individual Income Tax	$ .37
Retail Sales Tax	.35
Corporate Income Tax	.06
Beer and Wine Tax	.03
Earned on Investments	.03
Alcoholic Liquors Tax	.02
Business License Tax	.02
Insurance Tax	.02
Corporate License Tax	.01
Debt Service Transfer	.01
Other	.08
TOTAL	$1.00

GENERAL FUND EXPENDITURES

The pie chart below reflects the General Fund's expenditures by major function. The General Fund provides a major portion of the funds for elementary and secondary education, higher education, health, and corrections.

EXPENDITURE DOLLAR
GENERAL FUND
For Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1983

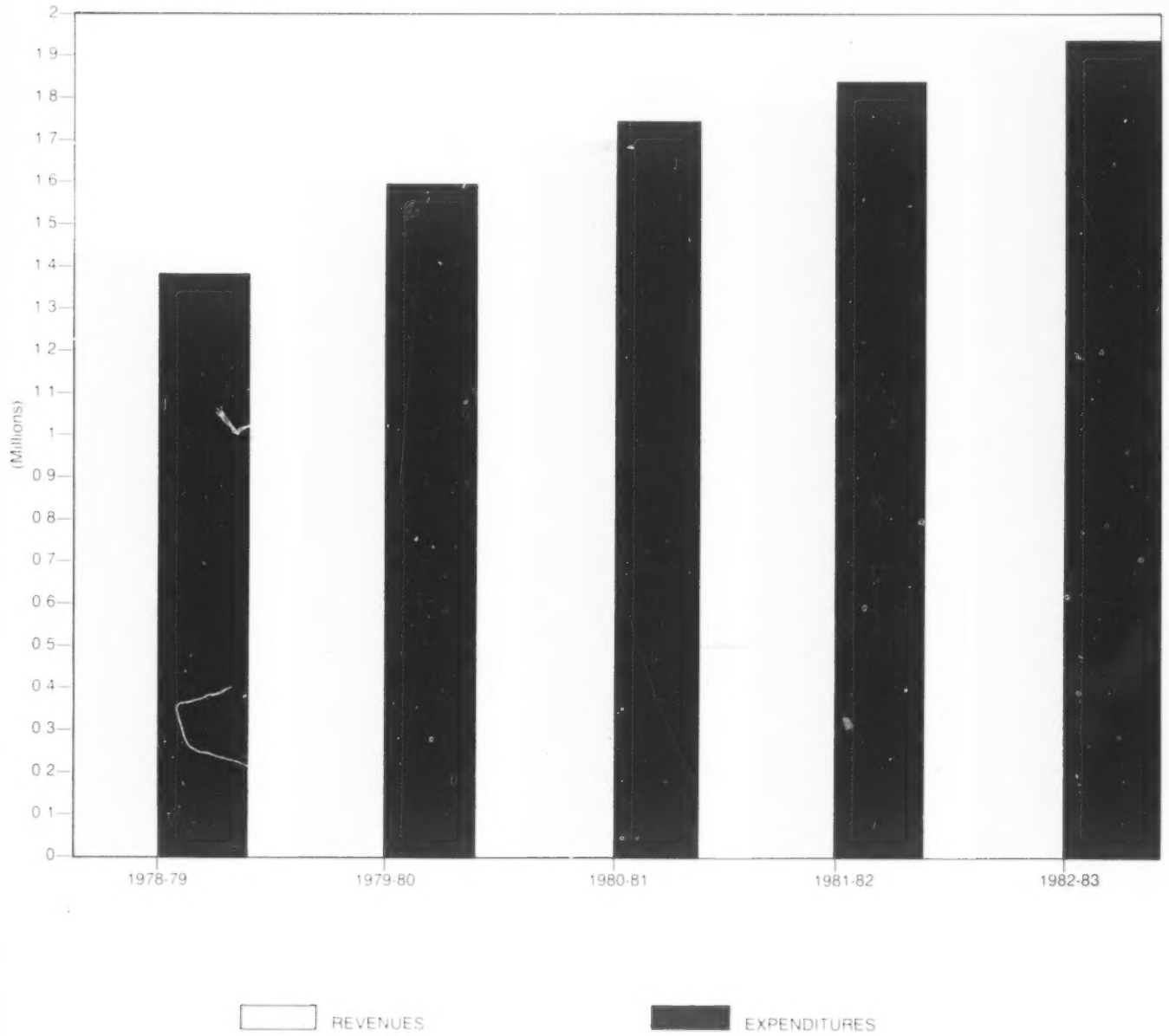


Education	$ 57
Health	10
Social Rehabilitation	07
Aid to Subdivisions	06
Debt Services	05
Correctional	04
Executive and Administrative	04
Conservation, Natural Resources & Development	03
Regulatory	02
Others	02
TOTAL	$1 00

State of South Carolina

COMPARISON OF REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES — LAST FIVE YEARS

General Fund



FINANCIAL SYSTEM OVERVIEW

The Comptroller General's Office is now engaged in a multi-year project to revise the State's accounting and reporting practices to conform with the requirements of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP).

In future years, the Comptroller General's Report will reflect this GAAP revision process.

We have made an effort this year to present the accompanying financial statements in conformity with Generally Accepted Acounting Principles (GAAP) applicable to governmental units as prescribed by the National Council on Governmental Accounting and the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants.

The first phase of the Comptroller General's efforts to accomplish this was the implementation of a State Accounting and Financial Reporting System (STARS). STARS is a centrally maintained, fully computerized, double-entry accounting/reporting and management system.

It allows for a reclassification of fund structure and accounting methods to conform with principles of financial reporting, *Statement I, "Governmental Accounting and Financial Reporting Principles,"* of the National Council on Governmental Accounting. Its major objective is to satisfy the financial needs of the citizens of South Carolina, the Legislature, the Budget and Control Board and provide for the financial accountability and information needs of all State agencies. This system provides, for the first time, an extensive integrated management information capability which is available to all State agencies and departments.

During the transition period, the State's financial transactions continue to be accounted for to a significant degree on a traditional modified cash basis. Financial reports, prepared on that same basis, are presented in this year's Comptroller General's Annual Report. Additionally, this year, as a result of the implementation of STARS, the Annual Report includes some General Purpose Financial Statements, prepared to the fullest extent possible with generally accepted principles of governmental accounting.

The State's traditional modified cash basis system records receipts when received and deposited and expenditures when payment is made. Therefore, the operating results and financial condition reported in the General Purpose Financial Statements as of June 30, 1983, include estimates and assumptions. *These will be subject to modification until such time as a formal system of accrual accounting in accordance with GAAP, currently under development, is fully established and implemented.*

COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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Exhibit A

State of South Carolina

COMBINED STATEMENT OF ASSETS, LIABILITIES, AND FUND EQUITY ARISING FROM CASH TRANSACTIONS

June 30, 1983

	GOVERNMENTAL	
	General	Special Revenue
ASSETS:		
Cash and Investments	$109,239,002	$218,278,360
Revenue Recorded in Thirteenth Month (Note 1)	7,470,438	13,954,702
Due from Other Funds	48,000	
Total Assets	$116,757,440	$232,233,062
LIABILITIES AND FUND EQUITY		
LIABILITIES:		
Accounts and Vouchers Payable (Note 1)	$ 49,147,368	$ 54,560,179
Refunds Payable (Note 1)		
Taxes Collected in Advance	7,671,753	
Other Revenues Collected in Advance	1,044,095	1,101,604
Due to Other Funds	851,953	48,000
Employee Payroll Deductions		
Dual Employment and Payroll Clearing		
Trust and Agency		
Total Liabilities	58,915,169	55,709,783
EQUITY:		
General Fund Reserve	40,011,519	
Reserve for Appropriations Carried Forward	17,830,752	
Unreserved		176,523,279
Total Equity	57,842,271	176,523,279
Total Liabilities and Fund Equity	$116,757,440	$232,233,062

The Notes to the Financial Statements are an Integral part of this Statement.

		PROPRIETARY		FIDUCIARY	TOTALS Memorandum Only
Capital Projects	Debt Service	Enterprise	Internal Service	Trust & Agency	June 30, 1983
$17,285,048	$59,625,156	$3,978,107	$5,268,963	$360,189,147	$773,863,783
	393,278	3,631,712	780,177		26,230,307
				851,953	899,953
$17,285,048	$60,018,434	$7,609,819	$6,049,140	$361,041,100	$800,994,043
$ 570,066	$ 669,231	$ 377,262	$ 707,799	$	$106,031,905
52,854					52,854
					7,871,753
					2,145,699
					899,953
				4,774,372	4,774,372
				195,177	195,177
				356,071,551	356,071,551
622,920	669,231	377,262	707,799	361,041,100	478,043,264
					40,011,519
					17,830,752
16,662,128	59,349,203	7,232,557	5,341,341		265,108,508
16,662,128	59,349,203	7,232,557	5,341,341		322,950,779
$17,285,048	$60,018,434	$7,609,819	$6,049,140	$361,041,100	$800,994,043

Exhibit B

State of South Carolina

COMBINED STATEMENT OF REVENUES COLLECTED, EXPENDITURES PAID AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES ALL GOVERNMENTAL FUND TYPES

For Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1983

	General
REVENUES:	
Individual Income Tax	$ 718,862,771
Corporate Income Tax	124,132,398
Retail Sales & Use Tax	691,576,653
Business License Tax	29,672,552
Gas & Motor Vehicle Tax	19,227,859
Alcoholic Liquors Tax	41,620,285
Beer and Wine Tax	59,773,002
Insurance Tax	53,355,859
Other Taxes	87,165,495
Licenses & Fees	19,903,715
Charges for Services and Commodities	13,059,232
Fines and Forfeitures	1,850,204
Interest and Other Investment Earnings	51,659,051
Federal Revenue	870,788
Indirect Cost Recoveries	9,233,648
Fees and Receipts from other Political Entities	
Other	47,966,528
Total Revenues	$1,969,930,040
EXPENDITURES:	
CURRENT:	
General Government	$ 133,069,921
Education	423,550,818
Individual & Family Services	319,631,989
Administration of Justice	81,725,943
Resources & Economic Development	63,240,164
Transportation	2,340,648
Miscellaneous	644,230
Total Current	1,024,203,713
CAPITAL OUTLAY	1,337,044
DEBT SERVICE	
Principal Retirement	56,446,657
Interest & Other Fiscal Charges	48,707,180
INTERGOVERNMENTAL	
Allocations	
Aid to Subdivisions	805,643,082
Total Expenditures	1,936,337,676
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	33,592,364
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):	
Bond and Note Proceeds	
Transfer to Worker's Compensation Fund	(851,953)
Excess of Revenues and Other Sources Over (Under) Expenditures and Uses	32,740,411
Fund Balance — July 1, 1982	25,101,860
Fund Balance — June 30, 1983	$ 57,842,271

The Notes to the Financial Statements are an Integral part of this Statement.

GOVERNMENTAL FUND TYPES			TOTALS (Memorandum Only)
Special Revenue	Capital Projects	Debt Service	Year Ended June 30, 1983
$ 250,000	$	$	$ 719,112,771
			124,132,398
			691,576,653
74,038			29,746,590
207,541,363			226,769,222
			41,620,285
			59,773,002
			53,355,859
1,968,702			89,134,197
35,609,530			55,513,245
280,296,380	16,945,679	2,923,539	313,224,830
4,226,650			6,076,854
937,094	106,621	9,560,042	62,262,808
850,848,509	1,073,290	268,231	853,060,818
37,437			9,271,085
3,619,292			3,619,292
80,990,745	3,107,054	(4,501,399)	127,562,928
$1,466,399,740	$ 21,232,644	$ 8,250,413	$3,465,812,837
$ 52,192,810	$ 34	$	$ 185,262,765
301,843,219	3,111,592		728,505,629
443,112,383			762,744,372
6,387,276	174,893		88,288,112
38,792,413			102,032,577
177,420,687	1,157,520		180,918,855
			644,230
1,019,748,788	4,444,039		2,048,396,540
134,839,796	49,356,020		185,532,860
12,377,345	158,500,000	14,917,614	242,241,616
3,980,899		12,723,403	65,411,482
254,560,396	7,371,018		261,931,414
			805,643,082
1,425,507,224	219,671,077	27,641,017	3,609,156,994
40,892,516	(198,438,433)	(19,390,604)	(143,344,157)
473,574	92,152,635	1,155,858	93,782,067
			(851,953)
41,366,090	(106,285,798)	(18,234,746)	(50,414,043)
135,157,189	122,947,926	77,583,949	360,790,924
$ 176,523,279	$ 16,662,128	$ 59,349,203	$ 310,376,881

Exhibit C

State of South Carolina

COMBINED STATEMENT OF REVENUES COLLECTED, EXPENDITURES PAID AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE BUDGET AND ACTUAL FOR THE GENERAL FUND

For Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1983

	Budget	Actual	Variance Favorable (Unfavorable)
REVENUES:			
Admission Tax	$ 5,240,000	$ 5,457,562	$ 217,562
Aircraft Tax	350,000	270,773	(79,227)
Alcoholic Liquors Tax	49,166,100	43,621,978	(5,544,122)
Bank Tax	4,300,000	5,116,100	816,100
Beer & Wine Tax	60,930,100	61,458,463	528,363
Business License Tax	32,600,000	29,672,552	(2,927,448)
Cable Television Tax	7,000	7,204	204
Coin Operated Device Tax	8,666,120	8,370,840	(295,280)
Corporation License Tax	680,000	660,599	(19,401)
Corporate License Tax	18,200,000	18,203,157	3,157
Department of Agriculture	5,600,000	4,958,534	(641,466)
Department Supported Appropriation	8,713,959	8,607,535	(106,424)
Documentary Tax	11,800,000	11,702,916	(97,084)
Earned on Investment	42,955,000	51,563,353	8,608,353
Electric Power Tax	13,688,000	12,435,320	(1,252,680)
Estate Tax	11,800,707	14,257,775	2,457,068
Excise Tax (Car Sales)	5,000,000	7,185,815	2,185,815
Fertilizer Inspection Tax	320,000	185,030	(134,970)
Gas Tax — Counties	14,500,000	14,330,414	(169,586)
Gift Tax	743,000	980,478	237,478
Income Tax — Individual	737,000,000	718,862,771	(18,137,229)
Income Tax — Corporate	115,700,000	124,132,398	8,432,398
Insurance Tax	44,100,000	45,434,460	1,334,460
Miscellaneous Department Revenue	17,274,189	10,347,693	(6,926,496)
Motor Transportation Fee	2,600,000	2,678,287	78,287
Private Car Lines Tax	1,050,000	1,077,025	27,025
Public Service Assessment	3,108,500	2,528,944	(579,556)
Public Service Authority	1,650,000	1,500,000	(150,000)
Retail Sales Tax	678,000,000	684,390,837	6,390,837
Retailer's License Tax	1,121,630	1,120,827	(803)
Savings & Loan Association — Tax	1,600,000	(67,669)	(1,667,669)
Soft Drinks Tax	14,200,000	13,838,959	(361,041)
Worker's Compensation Tax	6,700,000	7,471,966	771,966
Miscellaneous Sources	55,397,257	57,567,144	2,169,887
Total Revenues	1,974,761,562	1,969,930,040	(4,831,522)
EXPENDITURES:			
CURRENT:			
Personal Services	714,848,075	708,707,302	6,140,773
Contractual Services	83,449,252	80,886,499	2,562,753
Supplies & Materials	55,993,049	55,274,546	718,503
Fixed Charges & Contributions	24,395,583	24,040,039	355,544
Travel	12,824,841	11,943,623	881,218
Equipment	35,229,506	24,198,868	11,030,638
Case Services	106,044,142	105,252,226	791,916
Miscellaneous	19,689,195	13,900,610	5,788,585
Total Current	1,052,473,643	1,024,203,713	28,269,930
CAPITAL OUTLAY	1,391,814	1,337,044	54,770
DEBT SERVICE	105,765,317	105,153,837	611,480
INTERGOVERNMENTAL (Aid to Subdivisions)	817,893,816	805,643,082	12,250,734
Total Expenditures	1,977,524,590	1,936,337,676	41,186,914
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	(2,763,028)	33,592,364	36,355,392
Other Financing Sources (Uses):			
Transfer to Worker's Compensation Fund		(851,953)	(851,953)
Excess of Revenues and Sources Over (Under) Expenditures and Other Uses	(2,763,028)	32,740,411	35,503,439
Fund Balance — July 1, 1982	25,101,860	25,101,860	
Fund Balance — June 30, 1983	$ 22,338,832	$ 57,842,271	$ 35,503,439

The Notes to the Financial Statements are an Integral part of this Statement

Exhibit D
State of South Carolina

COMBINED STATEMENT OF REVENUES COLLECTED, EXPENDITURES PAID AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE BUDGET AND ACTUAL FOR EARMARKED FUNDS

For Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1983

	Budget	Actual	Variance Favorable (Unfavorable)
REVENUES			
Individual Income Taxes	$ 250,000	$ 250,000	$
Business License Tax	80,000	74,038	(5,962)
Gas and Motor Vehicle Tax	175,479,901	207,541,365	32,061,464
Other Taxes	1,984,670	1,968,702	(15,968)
Licenses and Fees	52,666,996	35,582,274	(17,084,722)
Charges for Services and Commodities	359,729,741	333,030,530	(26,699,211)
Fines and Forfeitures	4,262,512	4,226,900	(35,612)
Interest and Other Investment Earnings	491,766	666,872	175,106
Federal Revenue	7,759,043	5,844,711	(1,914,332)
Indirect Cost Recoveries	3,080,000	37,437	(3,042,563)
Fees and Receipts from Other Political Entities	3,918,661	3,693,261	(225,400)
Other	36,967,366	84,016,505	47,049,139
Total Revenues	646,670,656	676,932,595	30,261,939
EXPENDITURES			
CURRENT			
Personal Services	299,132,332	269,001,326	30,131,006
Contractual Services	150,114,981	118,755,947	31,359,034
Supplies and Material	103,312,434	85,595,600	17,716,834
Fixed Charges and Contributions	17,196,550	13,834,020	3,362,530
Travel	9,646,679	7,558,304	2,088,375
Equipment	32,429,413	25,846,273	6,583,140
Case Services	34,710,248	13,149,353	21,560,895
Miscellaneous	26,835,949	18,674,784	8,161,165
Total Current	673,378,586	552,415,607	120,962,979
CAPITAL OUTLAY	102,115,209	96,644,462	5,470,747
DEBT SERVICE	17,773,632	174,893,713	(157,120,081)
INTERGOVERNMENTAL	17,080,936	9,958,524	7,122,412
Total Expenditures	810,348,363	833,912,306	(23,563,943)
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	(163,677,707)	(156,979,711)	6,697,996
Other Financing Sources			
Bond and Note Proceeds	65,948,599	89,810,302	23,861,703
Excess of Revenues and Other Financing Sources Over (Under) Expenditures	(97,729,108)	(67,169,409)	30,559,699
Fund Balance — July 1, 1982	254,486,406	254,486,406	
Fund Balance — June 30, 1983	$ 156,757,298	$ 187,316,997	$ 30,559,699

The Notes to the Financial Statements are an Integral part of this Statement

Exhibit E

State of South Carolina

COMBINED STATEMENT OF REVENUES COLLECTED, EXPENDITURES PAID AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE BUDGET AND ACTUAL FOR RESTRICTED FUNDS

For Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1983

	Budget	Actual	Variance Favorable (Unfavorable)
REVENUES:			
Charges for Services and Commodities	$ 24,865,000	$ 928,396	$(23,936,604)
Interest and Other Investment Earnings	738,016	10,308,022	9,570,006
Federal Revenue		320,206	320,206
Other	10,580,493	2,847,267	(7,733,226)
Total Revenues	36,183,509	14,403,891	(21,779,618)
EXPENDITURES:			
CURRENT:			
Personal Services	910,125	822,927	87,198
Contractual Services	1,554,942	1,351,433	203,509
Supplies and Material	43,536	38,105	5,431
Fixed Charges and Contributions	177,876	172,169	5,707
Travel	76,145	65,533	10,612
Equipment	91,012	68,346	22,666
Total Current	2,853,636	2,518,513	335,123
CAPITAL OUTLAY	54,403	7,938	46,465
DEBT SERVICE		27,641,017	(27,641,017)
INTERGOVERNMENTAL	134,650	99,000	35,650
Total Expenditures	3,042,689	30,266,468	(27,223,779)
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	33,140,820	(15,862,577)	(49,003,397)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES:			
Bond and Note Proceeds	96,000	4,748,996	4,652,996
Excess of Revenues and Other Sources Over (Under) Expenditures	33,236,820	(11,113,581)	(44,350,401)
Fund Balance — July 1, 1982	83,329,658	83,329,658	
Fund Balance — June 30, 1983	$116,566,478	$ 72,216,077	$(44,350,401)

The Notes to the Financial Statements are an Integral part of this Statement.

Exhibit F

State of South Carolina

COMBINED STATEMENT OF REVENUES COLLECTED, EXPENDITURES PAID AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE BUDGET AND ACTUAL FOR FEDERAL FUNDS

For Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1983

	Budget	Actual	Variance Favorable (Unfavorable)
REVENUES			
Licenses and Fees	$ 6,204	$ 27,255	$ 21,051
Charges for Services and Commodities	3,081,305	2,221,645	(859,660)
Interest and Other Investment Earnings	15,000	14,681	(319)
Federal Revenue	973,655,130	845,860,339	(127,794,791)
Indirect Cost Recoveries	71,602		(71,602)
Total Revenues	976,829,241	848,123,920	(128,705,321)
EXPENDITURES			
CURRENT			
Personal Services	194,858,016	163,465,115	31,392,901
Contractual Services	41,817,196	25,764,454	16,052,742
Supplies and Material	13,579,830	10,172,597	3,407,233
Fixed Charges and Contributions	9,317,989	7,278,674	2,039,315
Travel	8,559,180	6,458,352	2,100,828
Equipment	9,465,345	6,304,342	3,161,003
Case Services	526,372,148	284,273,586	242,098,562
Miscellaneous	6,070,262	1,772,591	4,297,671
Total Current	810,039,966	505,489,711	304,550,255
CAPITAL OUTLAY	98,098,247	88,730,354	9,367,893
DEBT SERVICE	56,580	41,705	14,875
INTERGOVERNMENTAL	284,680,074	252,474,003	32,206,071
Total Expenditures	1,192,874,867	846,735,773	346,139,094
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	(216,045,626)	1,388,147	217,433,773
Fund Balance — July 1, 1982	4,187,287	4,187,287	
Fund Balance — June 30, 1983	$(211,858,339)	$ 5,575,434	$ 217,433,773

The Notes to the Financial Statements are an Integral part of this Statement.

Exhibit G

State of South Carolina

COMBINED STATEMENT OF REVENUES COLLECTED, EXPENDITURES PAID AND CHANGES IN RETAINED EARNINGS/FUND BALANCES ALL PROPRIETARY FUND TYPES

For Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1983

	PROPRIETARY		TOTALS (Memorandum Only)
	Enterprise	Internal Service	Year Ended June 30, 1983
OPERATING REVENUES COLLECTED:			
Charges for Services & Commodities	$11,181,453	$24,833,520	$36,014,973
Fines and Forfeitures		250	250
Interest and Other Investment Earnings	379,433	6,386	385,819
Federal Revenue		998,289	998,289
Other	5,612,754	565,523	6,178,277
Total Operating Revenues Collected	17,173,640	26,403,968	43,577,608
OPERATING EXPENSES PAID:			
Personal Services	3,874,152	5,537,096	9,411,248
Contractual Services	2,198,011	13,605,578	15,803,589
Supplies and Material	1,509,973	894,329	2,404,302
Fixed Charges and Contributions	305,319	1,711,599	2,016,918
Travel	277,479	133,783	411,262
Equipment	222,795	2,217,657	2,440,452
Capital Outlay	117,372	1,069,565	1,186,937
Debt Service			
Principal		37,243	37,243
Interest		39,931	39,931
Purchases for Resale	3,219,373		3,219,373
Miscellaneous	522,230	601,744	1,123,974
Total Operating Expenses Paid	12,246,704	25,848,525	38,095,229
Excess of Revenues Collected Over (Under) Expenses Paid	4,926,936	555,443	5,482,379
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):			
Bond and Note Proceeds		777,232	777,232
Excess of Revenues and Other Sources Over Expenses and Uses	4,926,936	1,332,675	6,259,611
Retained Earnings/Fund Balance — July 1, 1982	2,305,621	4,008,666	6,314,287
Retained Earnings/Fund Balance — June 30, 1983	$ 7,232,557	$ 5,341,341	$12,573,898

The Notes to the Financial Statements are an Integral part of this Statement

Exhibit H

State of South Carolina

COMBINED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FINANCIAL POSITION ALL PROPRIETARY FUND TYPES

For Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1983

	Enterprise	Internal Service	TOTALS (Memorandum Only) Year Ended June 30, 1983
Sources of Working Capital: (Notes 1, 9 and 11)			
Excess of Revenues and Other Sources Over Expenses and Uses	$4,926,936	$ 1,332,675	$ 6,259,611
Adjustments to Retained Earnings (Note 8)		502,000	502,000
Net Increase (Decrease) in Working Capital	$4,926,936	$ 1,834,675	$ 6,761,611
Elements of Net Increases (Decreases) in Working Capital			
Cash and Investments	$ 201,988	$(1,232,399)	$(1,030,411)
Revenue Receivable	1,480,049	780,177	2,260,226
Accounts (Vouchers) Payable	3,244,899	2,286,897	5,531,796
Net Increase (Decrease) in Working Capital	$4,926,936	$ 1,834,675	$ 6,761,611

The Notes to the Financial Statements are an Integral part of this Statement

State of South Carolina

NOTES TO COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1983

NOTE 1:
Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

a. Basis of Presentation—General

The financial information in this report was prepared from computer reports generated by the Statewide Accounting and Reporting System except as otherwise indicated. Insotar as possible with this system as currently implemented, the statements have been prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles as prescribed by the National Council on Governmental Accounting, Audits of State and Local Governmental Units (American Institute of Certified Public Accountants), and other authoritative pronouncements. There remain, however, material departures from generally accepted accounting principles as disclosed in these notes.

Amounts in the "Total—Memorandum Only" columns in the combined financial statements represent a summation of the combined financial statement line-items and are presented only for analytical purposes. Amounts shown in the "Total—Memorandum Only" columns are not comparable to a consolidation and do not represent the total resources available or total revenues and expenditures/expenses of the State.

b. Scope of Reporting Entity

The combined financial statements include information only for those component units and financial activities of State government currently included in the State's centralized, computer-based accounting system. The following state-related organizations and activities (which may or may not be includable in the State reporting entity according to National Council on Governmental Accounting Statement 3) are not included in South Carolina's Statewide Accounting and Reporting System and, therefore, are not included in these financial statements:

1. South Carolina Ports Authority.
2. South Carolina Public Service Authority.
3. South Carolina Railway Commission.
4. The ETV Endowment.
5. The State Health Insurance Reserve Fund.
6. Endowment funds of State-supported colleges/universities.
7. Foundations associated with State-supported colleges and universities.
8. Portions of the operations of the State Technical Education Centers.
9. Portions of the regional and local operations of certain State service agencies (e.g., the Department of Social Services).
10. Certain cash and investments and the related fund equity balances (see Note 1F, Cash and Investments).

c. Fund Accounting

In order to ensure the observance of limitations and restrictions placed on the use of the resources available to the State, the accounts are maintained in accordance with the principles of fund accounting. Under fund accounting, resources are accounted for in various individual funds segregated for the purpose of carrying on specific activities or of attaining certain objectives in accordance with specific regulations, restrictions, or limitations. Each individual fund is a fiscal and accounting entity with a self-balancing set of accounts recording cash and other financial resources, together with all related liabilities and residual equities or balances, and changes therein. In the combined financial statements, however, funds that have similar characteristics have been combined into generic fund types grouped into categories as required by National Council on Governmental Accounting Statement 1. A brief description of these combined fund types as used in South Carolina and the categories into which they are grouped follows.

Governmental Funds:

Governmental funds are those through which most governmental functions of the State are financed. The measurement focus of the governmental funds is upon determination of and changes in financial position (i.e., sources, uses, and balances of financial resources rather than net income determination). Governmental fund types used by the State are:

The General Fund - This is the general operating fund of the State. It is used to account for financial resources used for those services traditionally provided by State government, including higher education, which are not accounted for in other funds.

Special Revenue Funds - This fund type is used to account for the proceeds of specific revenue sources (other than trusts or for major capital projects) that are legally restricted to expenditure for specified purposes. This fund type includes, for example, resources that are both collected by and expended by a particular component unit of State government, including the State's institutions of higher education. Most federal grants are also accounted for in this fund type.

Capital Projects Funds - This fund type accounts for financial resources to be used for the acquisition or construction of major capital facilities, including those of the State's institutions of higher education. Some expenditures related to the acquisition or construction of such facilities, however, are made directly by the General Fund. Proceeds from bond anticipation notes are recorded in the Capital Projects Funds as an "Other Financing Source" when sold and as an "Other Financing Use" when retired.

Debt Service Funds - This fund type is used to account for the accumulation of resources for both general and fund long-term debt principal and interest in cases where a sinking fund is required by law. Expenditures for long-term debt principal and interest are recorded either in the Debt Service Funds or in the General Fund as described below.

In accordance with Section 118 of the 1982-83 Appropriation Act, principal and interest expenditures for all general obligation bonds are recorded in the General Fund. Resources designated to pay principal and interest on general obligation Highway Bonds and State Institution Bonds are accumulated in the Debt Service Funds and in the Special Revenue Funds and are then transferred to the General Fund as needed to reimburse the General Fund for the related principal and interest expenditures. These transfers are recorded as revenues in the General Fund and expenditures in the paying fund (see also Note 1Q, Operating Transfers).

Principal and interest expenditures for all revenue bonds are recorded in the Debt Service Funds.

Proprietary Funds:

Proprietary funds are used to account for the State's ongoing activities that are similar to those often found in the private sector. According to generally accepted accounting principles, the measurement focus of the Proprietary funds should be upon determination of net income. For example, fixed assets and inventories should be capitalized initially and expensed when used. At this time, however, South Carolina accounts for Proprietary funds using the same measurement focus as is used for the Governmental funds. For example, purchases of fixed assets and inventories are recorded as expenses, and proceeds of long-term debt are recorded as financing sources. The Proprietary fund types used by the State are:

Enterprise Funds - This fund type is used to account for activities of the State that are financed and operated in a manner similar to private business enterprises if it is the intent of the State that the costs of providing the associated goods or services to the general public on a continuing basis be financed or recovered through user charges. See Note 11 for more detailed information.

Internal Service Funds - This fund type is used to account for the financing of goods or services provided by one component unit of State government to other component units of State government or to other governments on a cost-reimbursement basis. Examples include certain operations of various divisions of the State Budget and Control Board.

Fiduciary Funds:

Fiduciary funds are used to account for resources held by the State in a trustee capacity or as an agent for individuals, private organizations, other governmental units, or other funds. According to generally accepted accounting principles, each trust fund should be classified for accounting measurement purposes as either a Governmental fund or a Proprietary fund. Specifically, Expendable Trust Funds should be accounted for in essentially the same manner as Governmental funds whereas Nonexpendable Trust Funds and Pension Trust Funds should be accounted for in essentially the same manner as Proprietary funds. Agency funds, however, are purely custodial and thus should not involve measurement of results of operations.

Trust and Agency Funds - Expendable Trust Funds, Nonexpendable Trust Funds, Pension Trust Funds, and Agency Funds are not separately classified in the State's accounting system at this time. All of these funds are accounted for as if they were Agency funds. For this reason, this fund type appears only on the Combined Statement of Assets, Liabilities, and Fund Equity Arising from Cash Transactions, and no equity balances, revenues, or expenditures are shown.

Account Groups:

Generally accepted accounting principles require that two account groups be used to establish accounting control and accountability for a government's general fixed assets and the unmatured principal of its general long-term debt. Because the State does not maintain these account groups in its centralized accounting system, we did not have the data needed to present a General Fixed Asset Account Group and a General Long-Term Debt Account Group or various required disclosures detailing the changes in general fixed assets and changes in General Long-Term Debt. See Notes 6 and 7, however, for information relating to bonds and notes.

d. Basis of Accounting

The financial statements for the State of South Carolina have been prepared on the cash basis with certain exceptions. Consequently, certain revenue and the related assets are recognized when received rather than when earned, and certain expenditures/expenses (including interest on long-term debt, prepaid expenditures, inventories, and accumulated unpaid employee benefits) are recognized when paid rather than when the obligation is incurred. Accordingly, the accompany-

ing financial statements are not intended to present financial position and results of operation in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles. Specifically, the financial statements have been prepared on the cash basis with the following exceptions:

1. Revenues collected in advance have been recorded as liabilities rather than as revenues. See also Note 1M, Deferred Revenue.
2. The books of account were held open for one month after the close of the fiscal year. Revenue Recorded in Thirteenth Month and Refunds Payable shown in the financial statements are the assets and liabilities associated with net increases decreases in the old year's revenues recorded during this period. Materially all of the transactions comprising these net increases and decreases were interfund transactions or refunds of revenues collected during the fiscal year.
3. The Appropriation Act permits expenditures incurred before July 1 and paid within one month after the end of a fiscal year to be charged against such fiscal year. Accounts Payable shown in the financial statements is the liability associated with these expenditures.

Data needed to convert the cash basis revenues, expenditures expenses, and other operating sources (uses) to conform with generally accepted accounting principles is not currently recorded in the Statewide Accounting and Reporting System.

e. Budgetary Policies

The State of South Carolina prepares annual budgets for the following budgetary funds:

General Fund - This budgetary fund is the general operating fund of the State. Its revenues are principally general taxes, and its expenditures are those incurred to provide the services traditionally provided by the State.

Federal Fund - This is the budgetary fund in which substantially all grants from the Federal government are recorded. Federal Fund cash is deposited in the State's General Deposit Account (see Note 1F).

Earmarked Fund - This budgetary fund accounts for non-Federal resources not required to be accounted for in the General Fund. Earmarked Fund Cash is deposited in the State's General Deposit Account (see Note 1F). Examples of such funds include most capital projects funds and most resources that are both collected by and expended by a particular component unit of State government.

Restricted Fund - This budgetary fund accounts for non-Federal resources not required to be accounted for in the General Fund. Restricted Fund cash is deposited in Special Deposit Accounts (see Note 1F). Examples of such funds include debt service funds and donation funds maintained by certain component units of State government.

Annual budgets are prepared for all funds except Trust and Agency Funds.

Revenues are budgeted on a cash receipts basis. Appropriations for a particular fiscal year are intended to cover all expenditures incurred during the fiscal year and paid during or within one month after the end of that fiscal year. In accordance with Section 151 of the 1982-83 Appropriation Act, appropriations unexpended on July 31, 1983 lapsed unless a specific proviso of the Appropriation Act authorized the carry forward of such appropriations to the next fiscal year. Authorized carry forward amounts are shown in the financial statements as a reserve of fund balance. Encumbrance accounting is not legally mandated, and encumbrances are not recorded in the Statewide Accounting and Reporting System.

Budgetary control is generally required to be maintained at the level of major object class of expenditure within each program of each organizational unit. Controls have been incorporated into the Statewide Accounting and Reporting System to ensure that vouchers are processed only when both sufficient cash and sufficient appropriations exist to cover the expenditure. Component units of State government may request transfers of appropriations among major object classes and/or among programs within the same budgetary fund. The Budget and Control Board has the authority under Section 142 of the 1982-83 Appropriations Act to approve appropriation transfers.

Each year, an initial budget for all budgeted funds is contained in the Appropriation Act enacted by the General Assembly. The budget enacted for the General Fund must be a "balanced" budget; specifically, Section 11-11-120, South Carolina Code of Laws, states that the General Assembly shall not approve an annual budget for the General Fund in excess of the annual official revenue estimates. (See Note 2.) Sections 132 and 141 of the 1982-83 Appropriation Act authorize and direct the Budget and Control Board to reduce General Fund appropriations during the year if necessary to prevent a deficit. Likewise, estimated revenues of the General Fund are revised during the year if considered warranted.

In accordance with Chapter 2-65, South Carolina Code of Laws, budget revisions in the Federal, Earmarked, and Restricted Funds are made upon the approval of the Governor with the concurrence of the Joint Appropriation Review Committee upon review by the Budget and Control Board. In addition, as required in Chapter 2-47, Code of Laws, budgets for permanent improvement projects not specifically authorized by the General Assembly are approved by the Budget and Control Board following review by the Joint Bond Review Committee.

See Notes 2, 3, 4, and 9 for disclosure of specific budgetary data for the year ended June 30, 1983.

f. Cash and Investments

In accordance with Section 11-13-40, South Carolina Code of Laws, monies deposited with the State Treasurer are kept in a General Deposit Account if, in the opinion of the Budget and Control Board, they may properly be so consolidated. Earnings of the General Deposit Account are recorded as revenue of the State's General Fund. Funds that cannot properly be consolidated in the General Deposit Account are segregated in various Special Deposit Accounts, each of which retains its own earnings.

Excess cash of the General Deposit Account and of the various Special Deposit Accounts is invested by the State Treasurer. The investment transactions are not recorded in the Statewide Accounting and Reporting System. Separate figures for cash and investments, therefore, are not shown here. Investments are stated at cost, which approximates market value.

Only the cash and investments of the General Deposit Account and the Special Deposit Accounts are shown in these financial statements. Other material amounts of cash and investments and related earnings accounted for by the State Treasurer's Office but not recorded in the Statewide Accounting and Reporting System and, therefore, not shown in these financial statements include:

1. All pension fund investments.
2. Cash and investments of agency trust accounts.
3. Cash held by the Highway Department and by component units of State government authorized by Section 59-101-185, South Carolina Code of Laws, to write their own checks (e.g., State colleges and universities).

Because of the factors described above, we are unable to present the detailed disclosures required by generally accepted accounting principles for non-current investments. (However, see Note 5 for pension investments.)

g. Revenue Recorded in Thirteenth Month

See Note 1D, Basis of Accounting.

h. Interfund Receivables—Due From Other Funds

Short-term interfund loans are recorded in the Statewide Accounting and Reporting System as interfund receivables (Due From Other Funds) in the lending fund. According to the State's accounting policy, these loans must be liquidated within one month after the end of the fiscal year.

Currently, the State does not record in its Statewide Accounting and Reporting System the receivables associated with long-term interfund loans, goods and services provided by one fund to another, or operating transfers. We are unable, therefore, to provide detailed disclosure relating to interfund receivables as required by National Council on Governmental Accounting Statement 1.

i. Inventories

Inventories are not recorded as assets in the Statewide Accounting and Reporting System and, therefore, are not shown in the financial statements. An expenditure or expense is recorded when inventory items are purchased. Although most component units of State government maintain inventory records, centralized statewide inventory records are not maintained.

j. Fixed Assets, Depreciation, Leases, and Installment Purchases

Fixed assets and related lease information are not recorded in the Statewide Accounting and Reporting System and, therefore, neither fixed assets nor lease obligations are presented in the financial statements. An expenditure or expense is recorded when cash is disbursed to purchase a fixed asset, to make an installment payment on a fixed asset, or to pay a construction invoice. Although component units of State government are required to maintain fixed asset and lease records, there are no centralized statewide records. Because fixed assets are not recorded, depreciation is not recorded in any of the funds.

Because of the factors discussed above, we are unable to present the detailed disclosures required by generally accepted accounting principles relating to fixed assets, depreciation, lease obligations, and installment purchase obligations.

k. Accounts Payable

See Note 1D, Basis of Accounting.

l. Interfund Payables—Due To Other Funds

Short-term interfund loans are recorded in the Statewide Accounting and Reporting System as interfund payables (Due To Other Funds) in the borrowing fund. According to the State's accounting policy, these loans must be liquidated within one month after the end of the fiscal year.

Currently, the State does not record in its Statewide Accounting and Reporting System the payables associated with

long-term interfund loans, goods and services provided by one fund to another, or operating transfers. We are unable, therefore, to provide detailed disclosure relating to interfund payables as required by National Council on Governmental Accounting Statement 1.

m. Deferred Revenue

Taxpayers may designate on their State income tax returns that refunds due them are to be applied toward their next year's tax liabilities. These amounts are recorded as Prepaid Income Taxes (i.e., deferred revenue) when the return is processed by the South Carolina Tax Commission. The Commission, however, does not record the cash amounts received with estimated returns in the same manner. These amounts are recorded as revenue when received.

Beginning with the 1982-83 fiscal year, the State instituted a policy whereby Other Revenue Collected in Advance (i.e., deferred revenue) is recorded when cash is received if this treatment is appropriate according to National Council on Governmental Accounting Statement 1.

n. Reserve For Appropriations To Be Carried Foward

See Note 1E, Budgetary Policies.

o. General Fund Reserve

Section 11-11-120 of the South Carolina Code of Laws and Article III, Section 36 of the South Carolina Constitution establish a General Fund Reserve. The primary purpose of the Reserve is to prevent General Fund deficits. See Note 2 for details.

p. Intergovernmental Revenues—Indirect Cost Recoveries

Receipts from other governments are first recorded as revenue in a fund other than the General Fund. In order to compensate the General Fund for the cost of administering intergovernmental funds, indirect cost payments are remitted to the General Fund. Currently, indirect cost payments are recorded as increases in General Fund revenue and as decreases in revenue for the paying fund. According to generally accepted accounting principles relating to quasi-external interfund transactions, this treatment results in understatement of both revenue and expenditure in the paying fund.

q. Operating Transfers

Information needed to report operating transfers in and out for each fund type as required by generally accepted accounting principles was not available from the records of the Statewide Accounting and Reporting System. Operating transfers, therefore, are not shown in these financial statements. Some transactions that would be classified under generally accepted accounting principles as operating transfers are currently recorded as revenues of the receiving fund and expenditures of the paying fund. Other such transactions are recorded as revenues of the receiving fund and negative revenues of the paying fund.

r. Compensated Employee Absences

Full-time permanent State employees earn 1.25 days of sick leave and 1.25 days of vacation leave per month. Before the 1983 calendar year, employees were entitled to carry forward a maximum of 90 days of sick leave and 45 days of vacation leave from one calendar year to the next; beginning in the 1983 calendar year, the maximum amount of sick leave that could be carried foward to the next calendar year was increased to 180 days. Upon termination of employment, accumulated vacation leave is paid to the employee at the rate of pay in effect at the date of termination. Rights to the accumulated sick leave, however, do not vest and are forfeited upon termination.

Although component units of State government are required to maintain records of leave balances for their employees, centralized statewide leave records are not maintained. These statements, therefore, do not show accruals for accumulated leave balances in the Proprietary Funds as required by generally accepted accounting principles.

s. Self Insurance

The State's Fiduciary Funds include several self-insurance funds. Specifically, the State itself (rather than an insurance carrier) assumes substantially all risks associated with:

1. Claims of State employees for Unemployment Compensation benefits. See, for example, Section 41-31-620, South Carolina Code of Laws, and Section 14 of the 1982-83 Appropriation Act.
2. Claims of covered employees for Workers' Compensation benefits. See, for example, Section 41, Chapter 7, South Carolina Code of Laws, and Section 14 of the 1982-83 Appropriation Act.
3. Claims of covered public employees for health insurance and group life insurance benefits. (Claims administration services, however, are provided by insurance carriers.) See Section 14 of the 1982-83 Appropriation Act.

In addition, the State maintains an Insurance Reserve Fund to provide:

1. Property insurance on public buildings, including schools, and the contents thereof.
2. General tort liability insurance covering the State and its political subdivisions.
3. Medical malpractice insurance for State and other covered hospitals.
4. Insurance on State-owned motor vehicles, school buses, and aircraft.

See Sections 1-11-140 and R-19-415 and Chapter 10-7, South Carolina Code of Laws. The Insurance Reserve Fund is authorized by law to reinsure such portion of the liability as is commensurate with the principles of sate underwriting. At June 30, 1983, the risk was apportioned between the State and reinsurance as follows:

Type of Insurance	Retained by State	Reinsured
School property	First $300,000	Remainder
All other property	First $175,000	Remainder
General tort	-0-	100%
Medical malpractice	100%	-0-
Motor vehicles	-0-	100%
School buses	-0-	100%
Aircraft	-0-	100%

The above limits of liability are expected to change at some time during the 1983-84 fiscal year.

NOTE 2:
Compliance With Major Finance-Related Legal Provisions

Section 11-11-120, South Carolina Code of Laws, states that annual appropriations for the General Fund may not exceed the annual official revenue estimates for that fund. Appropriations carried forward from the preceding year, on the other hand, are financed by a reserve of the prior year's fund balance rather than by the current year's revenues. The first schedule below shows that the State complied with this legal requirement, while the second schedule shows the composition of total appropriations.

	1982-83		
	Annual Estimated Revenue	Annual Appropriations	Variance Favorable (Unfavorable)
Per Appropriation Act	$2,050,816,436	$2,047,753,736	$3,062,700
Net Increases (Decreases)	(76,054,874)	(74,587,596)	N/A
Total	$1,974,761,562	$1,973,166,140	$1,595,422

	Appropriations
Annual Appropriations, 1982-83	$1,973,166,140
Appropriations Carried Forward from 1981-82	4,358,450
Total Appropriations, 1982-83	$1,977,524,590

See also Note 3, General Fund Appropriations.

Article III, Section 36, of the South Carolina Constitution establishes requirements relating to the General Fund Reserve, a reserve primarily designed to prevent General Fund deficits. The Reserve is fully funded whenever it is equal to five percent of the General Fund revenue of the latest completed fiscal yeaf. Whenever funds are withdrawn from the Reserve, they must be replaced within three years. Specifically, the constitution requires that at least one percent of the General Fund revenue of the latest completed fiscal year be restored to the Reserve the first year following a withdrawal, and at least two percent of the General Fund revenue of the latest completed fiscal year be restored to the Reserve for each of the next two succeeding fiscal years following the withdrawal. An Attorney General's opinion dated September 15, 1983, states that Section 11-11-120, Code of Laws, requires even more than the aforementioned constitutional provisions. Specifically, the Attorney General stated: "This provision makes it clear that until the five percent amount is reached, all surpluses must go to the Reserve Fund." The following schedule shows data relating to the Reserve for recent years:

NOTES TO COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1983

Fiscal Year	Start-of-Year Balance	Actual Deposits (Withdrawals)	End-of-Year Balance	Full Funding Amount[1]	Actual End-of-Year Percentage Funded[2]
1979-80	$71,342,140	$ 8,562,742	$79,904,882	$71,342,140	112%
1980-81	79,904,882	(3,406,226)	76,498,656	79,904,882	96%
1981-82	76,498,656	(55,369,241)	21,129,415	85,460,871	25%
1982-83	21,129,415	18,882,104	40,011,519	90,208,452	44%

1. Equal to 5% of the General Fund's revenues for the latest completed fiscal year.
2. Equal to (End-of-Year Balance/Full Funding Amount) × 100.

NOTE 3:
General Fund Appropriations

The following schedule represents a reconciliation of General Fund appropriations per the Appropriation Act to adjusted appropriations for 1982-83:

Per 1982-83 Appropriation Act		$2,047,753,736
Appropriations Brought Forward From 1981-82		4,358,450
Appropriation Reductions (Mandated by the Budget and Control Board)		
0.31% Reduction	$ 5,951,853	
4.60% Reduction	80,080,100	
Selective Reduction (March 1983)	4,759,000	
Total Reductions		(90,790,953)
Open-Ended Appropriations		
Aid to Subdivisions	1,870,750	
Adjutant General (National Guard)	2,631	
Total Open-Ended Appropriations		1,873,381
Supplemental Appropriations (per 1983-84 Appropriation Act)		13,957,781
Other Adjustments		372,195
Adjusted Appropriations		$1,977,524,590

The adjusted appropriations were accounted for as follows:

General Fund Expenditures during FY '83	$1,936,337,676
Appropriations Carried Forward into FY '84	17,830,752
Lapsed	23,356,162
Adjusted Appropriations	$1,977,524,590

NOTE 4:
Excess of Expenditures Over Appropriations

Unfavorable variances in the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance—Budget and Actual for the Earmarked and Restricted Funds are due to an excess of debt service expenditures over amounts appropriated for debt service. Authorization for certain debt service expenditures is derived from the language of the bond indentures rather than through the formal appropriation process.

NOTE 5:
Retirement Plans

As of June 30, 1983, the State maintained four retirement systems as follows:

1. The South Carolina Retirment System (SCRS), established on July 1, 1945, for the benefit of teachers and employees of the State and its political subdivisions. This is a multiple-employer system.
2. The South Carolina Police Officers' Retirement System (PORS), established on July 1, 1962, for the benefit of police officers and firefighters employed by the State or its political subdivisions. This is a multiple-employer system.

3. The Retirement System for Members of the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina (GARS), established on January 1, 1966, for the benefit of members of the General Assembly. This is a single-employer system.
4. The Retirement System for Judges and Solicitors of the State of South Carolina (JSRS), established on July 1, 1979, for the benefit of the judges of the State's Supreme Court, Court of Appeals, circuit courts, family courts, and the State's circuit solicitors. This is a single-employer system.

Except where otherwise stated, information given in this note pertains only to retirement benefits of the above systems; that is, group life and accidental death benefits are excluded.

All retirement plans administered under these systems are jointly contributory, defined-benefit plans. Periodic actuarial valuations are prepared by a consulting actuary. Funding policies for the retirement plans are as follows:

1. SCRS: Section 9-1-1020, South Carolina Code of Laws, requires the following employee contribution rates as percentages of gross compensation:

	Compensation	
	Up to $4,800	Over $4,800
Class I members	3%	5%
Class II members	4%	6%

All State employees are Class II members. Sections 9-1-1050 through 9-1-1090, Code of Laws, require that employer contributions consist of a normal contribution to cover the liability on account of service currently rendered and an accrued liability contribution on account of liabilities for past service not covered by present assets. These sections also require that employer contributions be fixed on the basis of the system's liabilities as shown by actuarial valuation. In accordance with these requirements, the following employer contribution rates, based on the actuarial valuation prepared as of June 30, 1982, were in effect during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1983:

State Agencies and Public Schools: 7.0% of compensation.
Other Political Subdivisions: 6.15% of compensation.

2. PORS: Section 9-11-210, Code of Laws, requires the following employee contributions:
   Class I members: $16 month.
   Class II members: 5% of compensation.

   Substantially all State employees are Class II members. Section 9-11-220, Code of Laws, states that employer contribution rates are to be determined on the basis of annual actuarial valuations. In accordance with recommendations of the actuarial valuation prepared as of June 30, 1982, the employer contribution rates in effect during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1983, were:
   Class I members: 7.8% of compensation.
   Class II members: 10.3% of compensation.
3. GARS: Section 9-9-120, Code of Laws, establishes the employee contribution rate at 10% of earnable compensation, and Section 9-9-130 states that the employer contribution is to be based on an annual actuarial valuation. The most recent actuarial valuation, prepared as of June 30, 1981, recommended a total State contribution of $840,781 (including Group Life) for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1983.
4. JSRS: Section 9-8-130, Code of Laws, establishes the employee contribution rate at 7% of compensation. Section 9-8-140 states that employer contributions are to be based on an annual actuarial valuation. The most recent actuarial valuation, prepared as of June 30, 1981, recommended a State contribution of 35.25% of compensation (including Group Life) for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1983. Total actual compensation for covered State employees for that period was $5,260,498.

Sections 9-1-1690, 9-11-280, 9-9-190, and 9-8-200, Code of Laws, limit the State's liability under these plans to the amounts appropriated therefor each year plus amounts paid in from other revenue sources. Accordingly, the State recognizes no contingent liability for unfunded costs associated with participation in the plans.

According to accounting records maintained by the Retirement Division on the accrual basis, State agencies contributed the following amounts to the retirement systems during the year ended June 30, 1983:

SCRS	PORS	GARS	JSRS
$62,272,264	$5,897,092	$840,781	$1,858,150

The amounts shown for GARS and JSRS include Group Life contributions.

The following information was provided by the actuary for inclusion in the State's financial statements in conformity with authoritative accounting pronouncements:

State of South Carolina

NOTES TO COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1983

	SCRS	PORS	GARS	JSRS
Date of valuation	6/30/82	6/30/82	6/30/81	6/30/81
Interest rate	10.5%	10.5%	10.0%	10.0%
Actuarial present value of accrued benefits				
Vested benefits				
Participants currently receiving benefits	$ 669,648,697	$52,850,695	$4,101,195	$ 8,820,399
Other participants	552,214,371	40,756,750	2,991,430	2,594,087
Total vested benefits	$1,221,863,068	$93,607,445	$7,092,625	$11,414,486
Nonvested benefits	67,851,251	4,480,220	346,943	3,749,854
Total	$1,289,714,319	$98,087,665	$7,439,568	$15,164,340

The actuarial present value of vested and nonvested accrued benefits is based on the interest rate shown. This rate represents the estimated constant equivalent rate of return for the periods during which payment of these benefits will be deferred based on the interest rates in use of the valuation date to calculate the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation's annuity values for terminating plans covered by the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974.

Assets of the systems, excluding assets of the Group Life and Accidental Death Funds, at adjusted amortized cost as disclosed in the most recent actuarial valuations of the systems were:

	SCRS	PORS	GARS	JSRS
Date of valuation	6/30/82	6/30/82	6/30/81	6/30/81
Total assets	$2,353,300,619	$180,801,453	$7,045,890	$3,157,065

Investments at June 30, 1983, at adjusted amortized cost, including investments of the Group Life and Accidental Death Funds, were as follows according to information supplied by the Retirement System:

	SCRS	PORS	GARS	JSRS
Short-Term Investments:				
Repurchase Agreements	$ 3,295,000	$ 355,000	$ 21,000	$—0—
Treasury Bills	111,639,912	12,090,759	1,335,859	519,901
Discount Notes	6,000,000	—0—	—0—	—0—
U.S. Government, Agencies, and Government Insured				
Treasury Notes	258,876,787	24,590,621	1,746,117	2,781,766
Treasury Bonds	418,075,304	27,705,505	893,043	499,774
U.S. Government Agencies	429,849,563	35,549,096	918,320	—0—
Insured Merch. Marine Bds.	467,810,759	44,083,267	1,541,172	1,000,000
State of South Carolina Institutions	2,717,000	—0—	—0—	—0—
Corporate Bonds:				
Industrials	205,515,203	20,499,722	958,068	—0—
Utilities	428,106,072	28,238,145	926,108	1,892,331
Rails	1,435,776	—0—	—0—	—0—
Financial and Other	108,000,115	6,803,179	199,598	—0—
Unamortized Deferred Yield Adjustments	260,996,471	13,839,164	724,057	—0—
Total Investments	$2,702,317,962	$213,754,458	$9,263,342	$6,693,772

Additional information about the plans excerpted from the most recent actuarial valuations is as follows:

	SCRS	PORS	GARS	JSRS
Date of valuations	6/30/82	6/30/82	6/30/81	6/30/81
Unfunded accrued liability	$393,549,030	$18,681,967	$3,620,467	$18,344,983
Accrued liability liquidation period	10 years	4 years	25 years	28 years
Valuation interest rate (compounded annually)	7%	7%	7%	7%

The actuarial cost method used for SCRS and PORS is the projected benefit method with level percentage entry age normal cost and open-end unfunded accrued liability. The method used for GARS and ISRS is the projected benefit method with entry age normal cost and open-end unfunded accrued liability. These cost methods are specifically recognized as acceptable by the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974. Gains and losses in SCRS and PORS are reflected in the period remaining to liquidate the unfunded accrued liability. Gains and losses in GARS and ISRS are reflected in the unfunded accrued liability.

NOTE 6:
General Obligation Bonds and Notes

The information provided here pertains only to general obligation bonds and notes—that is, those backed by the full faith, credit, and taxing power of the State. All information provided in this note, except for the legal debt margin, is based on information supplied by the State Treasurer's Office.

General obligation bonds and notes outstanding and bonds authorized but unissued at June 30, 1983, were as follows:

Purpose	Interest Rates	Outstanding	Authorized But Unissued
School	2.5% to 9.1%	$ 54,500,000	$ —0—
Highway	3.5% to 6.0%	50,500,000	—0—
State Institution	4.0% to 9.1%	34,670,000	—0—
Ports Authority	3.4%	375,000	—0—
Capital Improvements	3.5% to 11.0%	460,250,000	192,520,801
Total		$600,295,000	$192,520,801

The amount of State Institution Bonds and Notes outstanding as shown above ($34,670,000) does not include $0,802,000 in State Institution Bonds in the hands of the public at June 30, 1983, but defeased by action of the State Budget and Control Board in 1981 and before.

Before November 30, 1977, the State was permitted to pledge its full faith and credit for the payment of bonds only if specific revenue sources, ascertained to be sufficient to pay both the principal and interest on such bonds, were pledged for repayment. The following schedule shows principal amounts outstanding at June 30, 1983, the debt service for which is to be paid from specific pledged revenues:

Type of Bond	Type of Revenue Pledged	Principal Secured by Pledged Revenue
School	Retail Sales Tax	$ 31,600,000
Highway	State Gasoline Tax	50,500,000
State Institution	Tuition	10,450,000
Ports Authority	State Income Tax	375,000
Capital Improvement	State Income Tax	158,250,000
Total		$251,175,000

All other general obligation bonds and notes outstanding are secured by unspecified General Fund revenues.

As of June 30, 1983, debt service requirements for future years for general obligation bonds and notes were as follows:

Year Ending June 30	Principal	Interest	Total
1984	$ 62,575,000	$ 33,254,958	$ 95,829,958
1985	60,875,000	36,511,645	97,386,645
1986	59,925,000	33,173,645	93,098,645
1987	57,480,000	29,787,305	87,267,305
1988	53,860,000	26,525,935	80,385,935
1989-1993	190,105,000	85,096,973	275,201,973
1994-1998	115,475,000	25,711,600	141,186,600
Total	$600,295,000	$270,062,061	$870,357,061

Changes in general obligation bonds and notes outstanding for the year ended June 30, 1983, are summarized as follows:

Purpose	Outstanding June 30, 1982	Issued	Retired	Outstanding June 30, 1983
School	$ 67,300,000	$ —0—	$ 12,800,000	$ 54,500,000
Highway	60,000,000	—0—	9,500,000	50,500,000
State Institution	37,505,000	4,500,000	7,335,000	34,670,000
Ports Authority	500,000	—0—	125,000	375,000
Capital Improvement	562,250,000	115,000,000	217,000,000	460,250,000
Total	$727,555,000	$119,500,000	$246,760,000	$600,295,000

The State's legal debt service margin at June 30, 1983, was $251,382.

On October 13, 1983, $65,000,000 of general obligation Capital Improvement Bonds were issued. The interest rates on this issue range from 7.5% to 8.5%, and the bonds mature serially through the year 2000.

NOTE 7:
Revenue Bonds and Notes

The information provided here pertains to revenue bonds and notes—that is, those not backed by the full faith, credit, and taxing power of the State. All information provided in this note is based on materials supplied by the State Treasurer's Office.

Revenue bonds and notes outstanding at June 30, 1983, were as follows:

Purpose	Interest Rates	Outstanding
Student and Faculty Housing Bonds	3.000% to 10.400%	$ 54,246,000
Stadium Improvement Bonds and Notes	5.150% to 6.500%	21,075,000
Library Bonds	3.000% to 6.000%	915,000
Plant Improvement Bonds	3.000% to 6.750%	5,373,000
Student Facilities Bonds	5.500% to 7.000%	3,575,000
Facilities Improvement Bonds	5.000% to 9.250%	4,600,000
State Ports Authority Bonds	3.500% to 10.075%	13,200,000
Parking Facilities Bonds	8.980%	1,850,000
Equipment Notes	6.250%	150,000
Medical University Hospital Facilities Bonds	9.375%	27,000,000
Education Assistance Authority Bonds	5.300% to 12.000%	48,990,000
State Housing Authority Bonds	6.750% to 11.625%	82,265,000
Educational Facilities Bonds	8.000% to 8.500%	885,000
Patriots Point Development Authority Bonds	8.000% to 10.000%	164,500
Total		$264,288,500

At June 30, 1983, there was no revenue debt authorized but unissued, and no assets had been pledged as collateral for any of this debt. The amounts outstanding as shown above do not include:

1. $4,870,000 of Student and Faculty Housing Bonds defeased with proceeds from refunding issues as of December 23, 1982.
2. $379,000 of Student and Faculty Housing Bonds defeased with temporary funding as of August 23, 1982.
3. $1,640,000 of Student and Faculty Housing Bonds defeased with housing revenues as of August 25, 1983.
4. $3,000,000 of Plant Improvement Bonds defeased with funds available as of September 1, 1982.

The agencies and institutions receiving the proceeds of these bonds have pledged revenues for repayment as summarized below:

Type of Bond or Note	Type(s) of Revenue Pledged
Student and Faculty Housing Bonds	Housing Revenue, Federal Loan Subsidies
Stadium Improvement Bonds and Notes	Student Fees, Admission Fees
Library Bonds	Library Fees
Plant Improvement Bonds	Plant Improvement Fees, Federal Loan Subsidies
Student Facilities Bonds	Special Fees, Federal Loan Subsidies
Facilities Improvement Bonds	Student Fees, Federal Loan Subsidies
State Ports Authority Bonds	Port Revenue, Net Revenue
Parking Facilities Bonds	Parking Fees
Medical University Hospital Facilities Bonds	Hospital Revenue
Education Assistance Authority Bonds	Loan Repayments, U.S. Comm. of Ed.
State Housing Authority Bonds	All State Housing Authority Revenue
Patriots Point Development Authority Bonds	Rental Fees

As of June 30, 1983, debt service requirements for future years for revenue bonds and notes were as follows:

Year Ending June 30	Principal	Interest	Total
1984	$ 15,967,000	$ 22,332,835	$ 38,299,835
1985	7,659,000	20,627,758	28,286,758
1986	7,567,500	20,158,796	27,726,296
1987	25,390,000	18,889,751	44,279,751
1988	8,202,000	17,597,235	25,799,235
1989-1993	44,150,000	80,212,410	124,362,410
1994-1998	65,057,000	58,299,651	123,356,651
1999-2003	21,949,000	41,433,011	63,382,011
2004-2008	23,603,000	30,415,900	54,018,900
2009-2013	35,415,000	15,123,931	50,538,931
2014-2018	8,969,000	611,574	9,580,574
2019-2023	360,000	21,600	381,600
Total	$264,288,500	$325,724,452	$590,012,952

Changes in revenue bonds and notes outstanding for the year ended June 30, 1983, are summarized as follows:

Outstanding at June 30, 1982	$146,682,500
Issued During 1982-83	173,180,000
Retired During 1982-83	55,574,000
Outstanding at June 30, 1983	264,288,500

The following revenue bonds have been issued since June 30, 1983:

Purpose	Issue Date	Maturity	Interest Rate	Amount
State Housing Authority Bonds	9/21/83	2015	10.500% to 10.625%	$58,000,000
Education Assistance Bonds	8/11/83	1988	5.750% to 8.100%	50,000,000
Other Bonds and Notes	various	various	6.190% to 10.250%	6,080,000

NOTE 8:
Accounting and Reporting Changes

As described in Note 1C, Trust Funds and Agency Funds are not separately classified in the State's accounting system and all such funds are accounted for as if they were Agency Funds. Our 1981-82 Annual Report showed cash receipts in these funds as revenues and cash disbursements as expenditures. Consequently, fund equity figures were shown. This year's report shows Trust and Agency Funds as they are recorded in the Statewide Accounting and Reporting System; that is, no revenues, expenditures, or fund equity figures are shown because none are recorded. In addition, several

posting errors that occurred in 1981-82 were discovered and corrected during 1982-83. Equity balances as of June 30, 1982, have been restated for these changes and corrections as follows:

Fund Type	June 30, 1982 Equity per 1981-82 Annual Report	Change in Reporting of Trust and Agency Fund	Correction of Errors	June 30, 1982 Equity per 1982-83 Annual Report
General	$ 25,487,865		$(386,005)	$ 25,101,860
Special Revenue	135,047,618		109,571	135,157,189
Capital Projects	122,574,389		373,537	122,947,926
Debt Service	77,583,949			77,583,949
Enterprise	2,305,621			2,305,621
Internal Service	3,506,666		502,000	4,008,666
Trust and Agency	322,058,339	$(322,058,339)		—0—
Totals—Memorandum Only	$688,564,447	$(322,058,339)	$599,103	$367,105,211

Beginning in 1982-83, nontax revenues collected in advance are shown as deferred revenues as required by National Council on Governmental Accounting Statement 1. In previous years, nontax revenues collected in advance were recorded as revenue when collected.

Expenditures may be grouped in the Statewide Accounting and Reporting System by character, function, and subfunction. Character categories classify expenditures according to the fiscal period(s) and the reporting entity they are presumed to benefit. As established in National Council on Governmental Accounting Statement 1, character categories include Current, Capital Outlay, Debt Service, and Intergovernmental. The functional and subfunctional categories used by the State were formed by aggregating organizational units whose primary activities are similar. For 1982-83, expenditures have been reported as illustrated in Appendix A of National Council on Governmental Accounting Statement 1: that is, by character and by function within the Current character. In prior years, however, South Carolina reported expenditures only by subfunction.

In 1982-83, revenue categories for the General Fund as shown in the budget and actual statement differ from those shown on the operating statement. Specifically, the revenue categories used in the budget and actual statement for the General Fund are those used in the Appropriation Act whereas revenues in the operating statement for the General Fund are aggregated by major revenue source as required by National Council on Governmental Accounting Statement 1. In 1981-82, the categories shown in the Appropriation Act were used for all statements.

Note 9:
Reconciliation of Budgetary and Financial Statement Fund Equities

As described in Note 1E, the State's budgetary fund structure differs from that required by generally accepted accounting principles for presentation of the government's financial position and the results of its operations. A summarization of the effect of these fund structure differences on fund equities as of June 30, 1983, is presented below.

Budgetary Funds / Financial Statement Funds	General / General	Earmarked / Special Revenue	Restricted	Capital Projects	Debt Service	Enterprises	Internal Service	Federal
Budgetary fund equities June 30, 1983	$57,842,271	$167,316,997	$72,216,077					$5,575,434
Reclassification of budgetary fund equities into financial statement fund structure		(10,793,718)	(72,216,077)	$16,662,128	$59,349,203	$7,232,557	$5,341,341	(5,575,434)
Financial statement fund equities June 30, 1983	$57,842,271	$176,523,279	$ —0—	$16,662,128	$59,349,203	$7,232,557	$5,341,341	$ —0—

NOTE 10:
Negative Revenues

The negative "Savings and Loan Association Tax" revenue figure in the General Fund resulted from the posting of refunds relating to Attorney General's Ruling 81-3. That ruling stated that interest gained from Federal Home Loan Bank investments is not taxable. The negative "Other" revenue figure in the Debt Service Funds resulted from recording operating transfers from the Debt Service Funds to the General Fund as revenue in the General Fund and as negative revenue in the Debt Service Funds. See also Note 1Q, Operating Transfers.

NOTE 11:
Segment Information—Enterprise Funds

As explained in note 1C, the State's Enterprise Funds are segregated from other funds but are accounted for as if they were governmental funds with respect to account structure, measurement focus, and basis of accounting. Specifically, operating revenues and expenses are not distinguished from nonoperating revenues and expenses; also, fixed assets, long-term liabilities, capital contributions, depreciation amortization, and operating transfers are not recorded in these funds. Consequently, we cannot provide most of the segment information required by NCGA Interpretation 2. The following information, however, is available for the major types of non-homogeneous Enterprise Funds:

	College and University Auxiliary Enterprises	Prison Industries	Educational Television	Patriot's Point Development Authority	Farmers Markets	Other Enterprise Funds
Revenues	$9,612,967	$3,454,261	$869,616	$866,977	$635,037	$1,734,782
Expenses	5,063,983	3,087,513	869,949	850,236	635,717	1,739,306
Income (Loss)	4,548,984	366,748	(333)	16,741	(680)	(4,524)
Equity Balance, June 30, 1983	$6,243,977	$ 357,401	$ —0—	$ (3,164)	$274,567	$ 359,776

NOTE 12:
Commitments and Contingencies

According to the State Attorney General's Office, the State of South Carolina and its agencies are involved in several major lawsuits seeking injunctive or remedial relief. If any of these cases are decided adversely to the State, there would be a substantial impact upon State funds. However, the amount of this potential liability cannot reasonably be ascertained. The State and its agencies are similarly involved in several major lawsuits seeking damages. It is estimated by the Office of the Attorney General that the potential liability to the State would not be material.

In addition, generally accepted accounting principles require recognition in the financial statements and or disclosure in the notes to the financial statements of: major commitment to acquire, construct or dispose of fixed assets; material contingencies related to costs questioned by grantors; and other material commitments and contingencies. Because no centralized records are maintained for commitments and contingencies, we do not have the data needed to make the required accounting entries and to present these required disclosures.

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Scnedule 1

State of South Carolina

SCHEDULE OF APPROPRIATION ACTIVITY — GENERAL FUND

For Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1983

	APPROPRIATIONS			APPLICATION OF APPROPRIATIONS		
Category	Original Appropriations	Adjustments	Adjusted Appropriations	Expenditures	Carried Forward Appropriations	Lapsed Appropriations
CURRENT						
Personal Services	$,732,334,198	$(17,486,123)	$ 714,848,075	$ 708,707,302	$ 907,444	$ 5,233,329
Contractual Services	86,205,308	(2,756,056)	83,449,252	80,886,499	390,842	2,171,911
Supplies and Material	60,284,774	(4,291,725)	55,993,049	55,274,546	35,253	683,250
Fixed Charges and Contributions	25,434,136	(1,038,553)	24,395,583	24,040,039	14,593	340,951
Travel	14,366,075	(1,541,234)	12,824,841	11,943,623	206,173	675,045
Equipment	19,544,533	15,684,973	35,229,506	24,198,868	10,845,606	185,032
Case Services	112,397,963	(6,353,821)	106,044,142	105,252,226		791,916
Miscellaneous	28,770,871	(9,081,676)	19,689,195	13,900,610	5,376,072	412,513
Total Current	1,079,337,858	(26,864,215)	1,052,473,643	1,024,203,713	17,775,983	10,493,947
CAPITAL OUTLAY	54,298	1,337,516	1,391,814	1,337,044	54,769	1
DEBT SERVICE	107,813,422	(2,048,105)	105,765,317	105,153,837		611,480
INTERGOVERNMENTAL						
Aid to Subdivisions	860,548,158	(42,654,342)	817,893,816	805,643,082		12,250,734
Totals	$2,047,753,736	$(70,229,146)	$1,977,524,590	$1,936,337,676	$17,830,752	$23,356,162

Schedule 2

State of South Carolina

SCHEDULE OF REVENUES BY SOURCE (1) LAST FIVE YEARS (2)

SOURCE	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
Individual Income Tax	$ 416,348,063	$ 494,700,329	$ 571,000,750	$ 641,838,025	$ 718,862,771
Corporate Income Tax	135,540,531	148,804,878	148,508,219	127,609,517	124,132,398
Retail Sales Tax	525,858,310	576,488,581	616,081,467	646,544,231	691,576,653
Business License Tax	27,538,695	28,101,326	29,543,322	30,199,089	29,672,552
Gas and Motor Vehicle Tax	22,017,529	20,682,436	20,078,891	20,811,646	19,227,859
Alcoholic Beverage Tax	36,104,973	37,008,553	37,219,068	37,807,474	41,620,285
Beer and Wine Tax	46,907,278	48,072,940	51,432,850	53,766,585	59,773,002
Insurance Tax	38,236,848	41,725,286	43,890,961	48,294,779	53,355,859
Other Taxes	65,909,649	69,279,515	75,509,244	78,773,925	87,165,495
Licenses and Fees	7,897,853	8,956,911	10,414,084	15,678,944	19,903,715
Charges for Services	8,261,886	9,479,673	11,366,196	12,394,592	13,059,232
Fines and Forfeitures	1,492,819	1,781,787	1,822,936	1,834,863	1,850,204
Interest and Other Earnings	29,473,503	41,003,634	45,868,010	51,981,993	51,659,051
Federal Revenue	31,357,622	30,536,564	7,649,090	565,687	870,788
Indirect Cost Recoveries	6,457,164	7,251,771	10,207,613	10,709,554	9,233,648
Debt Service Principal Payments	797,925	452,893	480,026	466,501	912,293
Revenue Collected for Debt Service Payments				19,005,569	20,509,556
Other	26,642,154	33,770,557	28,144,697	5,885,073	26,544,679
Total	$1,426,842,802	$1,598,097,634	$1,709,217,424	$1,804,169,047	$1,969,930,040

Notes

1. General Fund only
2. Although every effort has been made to present figures on a comparative basis, coding changes which occurred during fiscal year 1982 are responsible for deviations

Schedule 3

State of South Carolina

COMPUTATION OF ANNUAL LIMITATION ON STATE EXPENDITURES [1]

Fiscal Year 1982-83

1981-82 Expenditures	$2,048,993,270 [2]
Personal Income Growth	× 1.1197 [3]
1982-83 Spending Limitation	2,294,257,764
1982-83 Expenditures	− 2,160,039,142
1982-83 Allowable Margin	$ 134,218,622

1. Section 11-33-40 of the 1981 Cumulative Supplement to the 1976 Code of Laws states that the limitation is based on an amount equal to the total state expenditures for the previous fiscal year increased by the average percentage rate of growth in State personal income for the previous three years. The computation above was prepared from figures supplied by the State Auditor's Office.
2. Section 11-33-30 defines "State expenditures" to be total general fund appropriations and the highway fund appropriations less federal funds as contained in the annual State Appropriations Act.
3. Section 11-33-30 states this amount should be based on data supplied by the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Schedule 4

State of South Carolina

GENERAL FUND SCHEDULE OF EARMARKED REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES FOR PUBLIC EDUCATION

For Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1983

REVENUES EARMARKED FOR PUBLIC EDUCATION	
Retail Sales Tax	$684,390,781
Alcoholic Liquors Tax	19,513,427
Beer and Wine Tax	119,953
Soft Drinks Tax	13,838,959
Cable Television Fees	7,204
Commercial Nuclear Waste Tax	000
Total Revenues Earmarked for Public Education	$717,870,324
EXPENDITURES FOR PUBLIC EDUCATION	
Department of Education	$737,010,785
State Board of Technical and Comprehensive Education	56,249,849
Educational Television Commission	12,241,657
Wil Lou Gray Opportunity School	1,286,155
School for Deaf and Blind	6,781,380
John De La Howe School	1,401,546
Debt Service — School Bonds	15,877,611
Total Expenditures for Public Education	$830,848,983
EXCESS OF EXPENDITURES OVER REVENUES EARMARKED FOR PUBLIC EDUCATION	$112,978,659

State law requires that the General Fund revenues shown above be expended only for public education purposes (see, for example, Act 466 of 1982). These legal requirements are considered to be satisfied if the amount expended for public education exceeds the earmarked revenues.

The Commercial Nuclear Waste Tax was first authorized in the 1983-84 Appropriations Act (Section 23, Permanent Provisions). The authorizing legislation requires that the tax be expended for public education.

Debt service expenditures on Capital Improvement Bonds applicable to education could not be provided by the State Treasurer's Office. If available, this amount would increase both expenditures and the excess of expenditures over revenues earmarked for public education.

Records of the State Treasurer's office show that Capital Improvement Bond proceeds of $9,340,807 were allocated to public education in 1982-83.

Schedule 5

State of South Carolina

COMPUTATION OF ANNUAL LIMITATION ON NUMBER OF STATE EMPLOYEES[1]

Fiscal Year 1982-83

1980-81	State Population	3,191,996	
1980-81	State Employees (FTE)[2]	38,184	
1980-81	Ratio of State Employees (FTE) to Total State Population	38,184 / 3,191,996	= 1.1962%
1982-83	Estimated State Population	3,311,452	
1980-81	State Employees (FTE) Ratio to Total State Population	× .011962	
1982-83	State Employees (FTE) Limitation	39,612	
1982-83	Number of State Employees (FTE)	34,855	
1982-83	Allowable Margin	4,757	

1. Section 11-33-50 of the 1981 Cumulative Supplement to the 1976 Code of Laws bases the limitation on the ratio of FTE 1981 State Employees to the total State population in 1981. The computation above was prepared from figures supplied by the State Auditor's Office.

2. Full-time Annual Equivalent.

3. Certified Base for Fiscal Year 82-83.

Schedule 6

State of South Carolina

SELECTED STATE SHARED REVENUES WITH LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

For Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1983

Education Finance Act

The Education Finance Act is designed to provide funding for public education in South Carolina on an equitable basis according to the number and type of students being served, with State funds being distributed in an inverse proportion to a local school district's property wealth.

School districts receive State funds based on a formula approved by the State Board of Education and the State Budget and Control Board. Basic unit costs are established annually by the General Assembly. Pupils are categorized into the following 14 pupil classifications, and payment is based on the school districts' 135-day Average Daily Membership Report.

	PUPIL CLASSIFICATION	*WEIGHTINGS*
1	Kindergarten	1.30
2	Primary (grades 1 through 3)	1.30
3	Elementary (grades 4 through 8)	1.00
4	High School (grades 9 through 12)	1.25
5	Vocational (grades 9 through 12)	1.29
6	Educable Mentally Handicapped	1.74
7	Learning Disabilities	1.74
8	Trainable Mentally Handicapped	2.04
9	Emotionally Handicapped	2.04
10	Orthopedically Handicapped	2.04
11	Visually Handicapped	2.57
12	Learning Handicapped	2.57
13	Speech Handicapped	1.90
14	Homebound	2.10

The finance system contains a guaranteed funding level for each pupil in the schools. This minimum level is set to allow each district the opportunity to offer a "standard" educational program. A standard has been expressed on the Defined Minimum Program (DMP).

Alcoholic Liquors Tax

Alcoholic Liquors Tax is allocated as follows: sixty percent to the State; twenty percent among the counties; and twenty percent among the incorporated municipalities on a pro rata basis according to the latest United States Census.

Alcoholic Liquors Tax — Minibottle

Alcoholic Liquors Tax from the sale of containers of two ounces or less is allocated as follows: twenty-five percent of revenue derived from the twenty-five cents per container tax is distributed to the counties on a pro rata basis according to the latest United States Census. The remaining seventy-five percent of the revenue is distributed according to the provisions of 12-33-30 (distribution of Alcoholic Liquors Tax).

Beer and Wine Tax

Beer and Wine Tax is distributed as follows: seventy-nine percent to the state; six percent to the counties; and fifteen percent to the municipalities according to the latest United States Census.

Flood Control

These are Federal funds which are allocated to certain counties in South Carolina based on 75 percent of the receipts from leasing of certain lands for flood control and allied purposes.

Gasoline Tax

The amount distributed to each county equals one cent for every gallon of gasoline sold, portionated by the motor vehicle license fees collected by a county except that amount shall be decreased by 15 percent of the excess over 2.17 percent which shall be proportioned back to the counties receiving less than 2.17 percent. No county shall receive less than $14,000 annually. One half of one percent of all gasoline taxes shall be transmitted to the Department of Wildlife and Marine Resources for distribution to counties based upon watercraft registrations.

Income Tax

Seven and one half percent of State income taxes is distributed to counties according to the latest United States Census.

Insurance License Fees

Insurance License Fees are distributed as follows to location of risk: 75 percent to the county of which 33 and ⅓ percent retained by the county, 33 and ⅓ percent forwarded to city if the risk is located in the city, 33 and ⅓ percent forwarded to Fireman's Insurance Inspection Fund, 25 percent to General Fund.

Brokers Premium Tax

Foreign Insurance Company Fees shall be distributed based upon population according to the latest census of the counties.

National Forest Funds

These are Federal funds which are allocated to counties in South Carolina based upon their participation in several federally operated forest programs.

Veterans Affairs

Each county shall receive an effective amount equal to 105 percent of the amount allocated to it for the year 1981-82.

Voter Registration Expense

$5,000 to each County Treasurer distributed equally to members of county Boards of Registration. $400.00 for each member of county Election Commission. Managers and Clerks of State and County shall receive $25 per diem but managers shall not be paid for more than 2 days and clerks for not more than 3 days. $100 additional compensation per day may be paid to each member of Board of State Canvassers up to a total of 15 days.

Schedule 6

State of South Carolina

SELECTED GENERAL FUND REVENUES SHARED WITH COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

For the Year Ended June 30, 1983

COUNTIES	EDUCATION FINANCE ACT	ALCOHOLIC LIQUORS TAX	ALCOHOLIC LIQUORS TAX MINI-BOTTLES	BEER & WINE TAX	FLOOD CONTROL	GASOLINE TAX
ABBEVILLE	$ 3,908,549.97	$ 43,507.29	$ 18,034.38	$ 21,911.58	$	$ 103,191.13
AIKEN	18,584,239.63	200,230.89	84,185.41	99,958.84		409,900.42
ALLENDALE	2,123,158.81	20,505.99	8,527.01	10,270.24		64,115.25
ANDERSON	21,035,636.84	244,423.02	106,190.96	123,202.91	12,700.06	521,687.60
BAMBERG	3,899,198.19	34,625.61	14,441.44	17,250.82		97,198.10
BARNWELL	4,310,451.78	37,684.63	15,834.82	18,818.45		116,848.55
BEAUFORT	6,188,222.99	119,554.63	52,097.71	60,255.92		244,101.13
BERKELEY	18,444,350.41	161,438.71	75,499.13	81,792.92		310,662.66
CALHOUN	1,449,045.84	23,333.99	9,728.81	11,631.96		95,437.18
CHARLESTON	36,532,114.00	530,157.28	220,757.20	264,860.55		896,466.81
CHEROKEE	7,929,231.41	78,478.86	32,664.94	39,239.84		210,479.00
CHESTER	6,441,122.96	59,602.72	24,028.43	29,713.53		159,406.85
CHESTERFIELD	7,336,564.78	72,942.73	30,415.63	36,355.37		184,609.81
CLARENDON	5,651,372.05	52,800.91	21,888.59	26,588.17		147,989.67
COLLETON	5,129,337.84	60,647.88	25,327.27	30,172.70		183,136.23
DARLINGTON	10,923,552.81	118,644.59	49,987.72	59,166.78		296,770.77
DILLON	7,585,928.54	59,731.37	24,774.88	30,049.92		152,153.77
DORCHESTER	12,145,141.67	98,215.54	46,835.18	49,940.72		277,268.39
EDGEFIELD	3,238,909.50	33,556.28	13,971.17	16,769.43		106,398.61
FAIRFIELD	3,743,883.52	40,926.33	16,499.17	20,257.27		110,781.18
FLORENCE	20,516,928.60	203,536.37	87,803.25	102,618.92		480,264.23
GEORGETOWN	7,621,279.52	77,828.27	33,841.86	39,228.64		213,075.86
GREENVILLE	39,950,489.81	542,686.82	229,475.82	270,134.80		1,267,440.92
GREENWOOD	10,016,349.45	109,593.50	46,106.16	54,693.96		289,569.53
HAMPTON	3,905,130.33	34,678.98	14,473.79	17,256.04		119,902.62
HORRY	15,296,413.11	179,964.30	80,833.81	90,605.29		405,545.34
JASPER	2,678,569.82	26,847.03	11,560.11	13,536.59		81,322.16
KERSHAW	7,396,783.10	74,640.53	31,094.89	37,262.30		235,150.45
LANCASTER	11,336,370.01	98,536.85	42,530.61	49,679.36		232,060.45
LAURENS	8,773,521.49	100,616.63	41,614.96	50,868.52		235,202.75
LEE	3,377,422.95	37,420.64	15,085.88	18,533.49		99,744.57
LEXINGTON	30,324,891.07	243,490.60	111,866.52	122,965.29		706,138.48
McCORMICK	1,693,546.34	15,417.57	6,215.48	7,761.37	11,479.30	56,734.25
MARION	7,369,356.62	65,355.01	27,240.68	32,596.89		143,486.34
MARLBORO	6,687,034.51	59,922.49	25,212.82	29,903.03		124,092.45
NEWBERRY	5,570,589.41	60,101.58	24,901.79	30,292.60		206,220.88
OCONEE	7,589,586.07	91,672.16	38,743.60	45,643.95	3,589.36	236,127.06
ORANGEBURG	15,148,622.38	155,512.19	65,576.23	77,519.05		346,380.49
PICKENS	12,272,732.24	143,205.37	63,197.53	72,143.93		314,008.94
RICHLAND	32,523,691.58	514,666.64	214,987.09	255,706.91		931,290.39
SALUDA	2,279,497.21	30,930.88	12,871.38	15,471.61		110,877.34
SPARTANBURG	33,498,270.18	382,571.31	160,888.85	190,962.52		947,177.35
SUMTER	16,482,032.80	169,020.71	70,331.17	84,552.88		340,508.24
UNION	5,902,452.50	59,267.58	24,518.62	29,951.94		123,504.23
WILLIAMSBURG	8,181,474.42	73,184.24	30,467.87	36,578.34		175,474.25
YORK	19,251,601.14	196,217.56	85,059.65	98,912.42		410,781.56
TOTALS	$ 522,244,650.20	$ 5,837,895.06	$ 2,488,190.27	$ 2,923,588.56	$ 27,768.72	$ 13,520,684.24

*The total column includes only the selected shared revenues that appear on this schedule and is not necessarily all General Fund revenues shared with counties.

INCOME TAX	INSURANCE TAX	BROKERS PREMIUM TAX	NATIONAL FOREST FUNDS	VETERANS AFFAIRS	VOTER REGISTRATION EXPENSE	TOTAL*
$ 316,149.22	$ 63,574.84	$ 18,419.85	$ 114,512.76	$ 8,470.00	$ 3,000.00	$ 4,619,321.02
1,475,125.93	296,819.95	56,580.23	30,232.45	12,077.00	8,176.77	21,257,527.52
144,459.18	30,065.04	9,267.09		8,470.00	2,510.97	2,421,349.58
1,710,748.04	374,401.78	74,038.53		13,284.00	8,062.77	24,224,376.51
237,494.28	50,917.72	7,905.24		8,470.00	2,500.00	4,370,001.40
273,332.17	55,835.06	12,998.88		8,470.00	2,561.60	4,852,835.94
838,071.13	183,677.23	97,876.02		9,671.00	6,000.00	7,799,527.76
1,177,657.29	266,193.93	36,358.72	1,125,773.97	9,671.00	5,000.00	21,694,398.74
158,604.06	34,298.69	6,889.20		8,470.00	2,998.00	1,800,437.73
3,177,490.11	779,263.04	187,000.99	347,070.83	20,498.00	13,500.00	42,969,178.81
568,686.63	115,167.50	21,728.12		9,671.00	5,035.80	9,010,383.10
375,035.55	84,716.79	15,031.37	60,464.91	9,671.00	5,277.76	7,264,071.87
521,833.45	107,234.89	15,955.28		9,671.00	5,000.00	8,320,582.94
351,688.59	77,178.62	13,350.23		8,470.00	5,548.10	6,356,874.93
357,775.13	89,011.80	22,494.74		8,470.00	5,550.00	5,911,923.59
830,082.55	176,244.24	32,795.08		10,876.00	5,000.00	12,503,120.54
434,010.56	87,346.39	13,233.37		9,671.00	5,000.00	8,401,899.80
794,175.36	163,736.13	33,467.40		8,470.00	6,004.80	13,623,255.19
256,211.34	49,252.32	9,277.06	153,185.80	8,470.00	2,500.00	3,888,501.51
302,295.15	58,166.65	11,813.44	59,601.27	8,470.00	2,500.00	4,375,193.98
1,429,779.00	309,573.49	67,183.51		12,077.00	9,260.55	23,219,024.92
529,378.19	119,322.27	35,255.48		9,671.00	5,000.00	8,683,881.09
3,837,021.39	809,065.12	215,803.92		20,498.00	12,325.94	47,154,942.54
786,894.14	162,552.81	33,848.40	51,667.82	9,671.00	5,000.00	11,565,946.77
259,785.16	51,031.67	10,510.14		8,470.00	2,986.16	4,424,224.89
1,352,966.36	284,995.53	119,077.05		12,077.00	7,840.00	17,830,317.79
200,886.99	40,758.72	8,614.10		8,470.00	2,500.00	3,073,065.52
513,042.86	109,636.59	26,622.98		9,671.00	5,000.00	8,438,904.70
706,940.19	149,948.28	26,109.42		9,671.00	5,000.00	12,656,846.17
735,134.78	146,731.42	25,020.69	104,028.57	9,671.00	5,028.40	10,227,439.21
258,891.59	53,196.71	10,190.43		8,470.00	2,500.00	3,881,456.26
1,722,217.64	394,404.23	81,639.19		10,876.00	8,859.20	33,727,348.22
111,178.18	21,913.29	4,530.16	246,052.30	8,470.00	3,000.00	2,186,298.24
480,288.28	96,050.35	23,262.91		9,671.00	5,000.00	8,252,308.08
448,133.95	88,897.85	11,791.10		8,470.00	5,476.87	7,488,935.07
438,239.60	87,425.27	19,706.33	278,132.55	8,470.00	5,000.00	6,729,080.01
656,310.91	136,598.71	26,068.39	392,750.76	9,671.00	5,700.00	9,232,461.97
1,054,868.21	231,202.78	41,362.62		12,077.00	6,350.54	17,139,471.49
1,023,245.59	222,823.14	43,165.82		9,671.00	5,064.50	14,169,258.06
3,509,728.67	752,616.48	171,874.81		19,294.00	13,500.00	38,907,356.57
235,467.48	45,386.81	7,133.85	20,129.86	8,470.00	2,500.00	2,768,736.42
2,663,077.68	566,388.53	130,072.38		16,890.00	12,759.76	38,569,058.56
1,193,315.06	247,970.83	40,497.64		12,077.00	5,000.00	18,645,306.33
435,265.40	86,417.26	13,569.96	295,239.67	9,671.00	5,000.00	6,984,858.16
529,715.13	107,418.96	18,178.68		9,671.00	5,000.00	9,167,162.89
1,456,594.44	299,887.83	69,480.51		12,077.00	7,500.00	21,888,112.11
$ 40,869,292.59	$ 8,765,317.54	$ 1,977,051.31	$ 3,278,843.52	$ 483,404.00	$ 259,878.49	$ 602,676,564.50

Schedule 7

State of South Carolina

HOMESTEAD EXEMPTIONS PAID TO COUNTIES AND MUNICIPALITIES

For Tax Years 1978 through 1982

COUNTY	1978 NUMBER	1978 AMOUNT	1979 NUMBER	1979 AMOUNT
ABBEVILLE	1,967	$ 82,223.90	2,144	$ 94,075.77
AIKEN	5,310	239,808.42	5,759	258,740.75
ALLENDALE	714	29,372.96	792	32,843.19
ANDERSON	8,131	340,579.42	8,754	393,451.37
BAMBERG	1,112	34,238.65	1,201	43,904.09
BARNWELL	1,344	48,036.52	1,315	50,345.93
BEAUFORT	1,522	86,579.94	2,081	112,398.59
BERKELEY	1,855	73,347.41	2,068	80,379.44
CALHOUN	669	24,623.78	728	27,871.15
CHARLESTON	11,153	887,414.68	11,888	772,833.40
CHEROKEE	2,552	118,468.08	2,829	127,770.73
CHESTER	2,539	115,658.20	2,674	131,701.14
CHESTERFIELD	2,092	85,815.21	2,305	100,969.55
CLARENDON	1,114	35,427.86	1,219	40,590.53
COLLETON	1,474	54,688.05	1,666	64,379.00
DARLINGTON	3,073	143,339.59	3,319	166,167.05
DILLON	1,276	57,569.80	1,400	62,784.00
DORCHESTER	1,461	89,782.80	1,658	103,278.17
EDGEFIELD	951	30,299.44	989	37,403.46
FAIRFIELD	951	39,533.90	1,015	41,547.50
FLORENCE	5,157	264,722.15	5,608	291,578.13
GEORGETOWN	1,956	84,885.45	2,005	91,108.36
GREENVILLE	15,307	1,279,409.82	15,992	1,357,423.74
GREENWOOD	4,492	230,386.55	4,737	267,872.17
HAMPTON	1,211	44,496.47	1,331	50,470.98
HORRY	4,171	248,580.23	4,807	308,032.68
JASPER	650	27,149.40	723	35,069.93
KERSHAW	2,192	101,599.81	2,424	116,272.14
LANCASTER	2,616	143,410.20	2,843	173,966.02
LAURENS	3,678	153,992.60	3,911	168,733.72
LEE	893	42,471.04	971	50,489.60
LEXINGTON	5,449	378,595.52	5,977	470,489.61
McCORMICK	498	12,615.97	500	13,404.43
MARION	1,695	88,585.68	1,998	99,810.29
MARLBORO	1,664	58,348.15	1,738	64,686.16
NEWBERRY	3,317	126,947.85	3,442	144,024.30
OCONEE	3,062	99,596.71	3,332	124,464.83
ORANGEBURG	3,448	161,932.73	3,850	183,330.23
PICKENS	4,930	240,222.18	5,344	266,844.69
RICHLAND	11,411	968,878.56	11,919	1,087,694.98
SALUDA	1,001	45,968.51	1,055	45,983.99
SPARTANBURG	12,611	943,380.14	13,523	1,001,106.85
SUMTER	3,214	241,969.07	3,419	258,144.18
UNION	2,691	118,476.08	2,722	128,918.10
WILLIAMSBURG	1,259	49,857.07	1,450	60,775.45
YORK	5,851	249,647.92	6,246	268,396.28
TOTAL	155,684	$ 9,022,934.47	167,671	$ 9,872,526.66

*Estimated amount due to an extended audit not completed at end of fiscal year

1980			1981			1982		
NUMBER		AMOUNT	NUMBER		AMOUNT	NUMBER		AMOUNT
2,488	$	121,593.42	2,376	$	116,379.40	2,458	$	144,227.99
6,156		332,200.73	6,591		427,647.13	7,034		491,380.47
826		43,650.96	872		45,174.69	942		55,061.74
9,461		477,991.95	10,087		510,953.58	10,820		618,445.14
1,313		55,204.23	1,372		58,139.48	1,396		62,022.43
1,375		66,053.91	1,444		72,528.90	1,537		92,649.95
2,257		171,054.74	2,559		200,593.64	2,871		261,776.54
2,276		116,520.98	2,462		130,145.53	2,693		144,927.66
758		42,340.39	787		48,654.05	823		50,157.09
12,953		1,054,906.00	14,062		1,203,459.13	14,961		1,328,420.62
2,971		135,897.89	3,142		166,906.49	3,272		225,204.17
2,716		160,230.14	2,812		179,677.72	2,877		194,528.03
2,473		119,921.56	2,692		125,100.75	2,746		153,734.46
1,345		55,601.67	1,441		64,619.00	1,556		113,591.60
1,842		76,541.05	1,904		95,384.91	2,009		99,745.12
3,563		205,576.72	3,696		214,314.52	3,921		237,310.01
1,515		73,416.27	1,627		85,761.16	1,741		91,509.80
1,434		135,376.98	2,025		144,575.80	2,025		*150,000.00
1,020		41,004.65	1,075		47,262.36	1,115		63,280.66
1,064		54,626.72	1,152		64,480.47	1,226		95,761.52
5,951		356,745.23	6,450		394,413.16	6,776		375,266.79
2,193		129,347.93	2,317		160,299.27	2,560		165,778.53
16,950		1,698,640.41	17,785		1,802,912.65	18,480		1,491,323.46
4,749		321,345.02	5,228		361,665.98	5,476		344,677.17
1,446		66,818.86	1,538		86,244.46	1,604		84,090.59
5,547		447,486.47	6,076		564,664.80	6,783		365,967.35
759		49,351.37	810		54,187.15	881		60,574.08
2,453		153,018.19	2,748		154,572.93	2,922		175,687.29
3,031		269,239.91	3,515		287,856.74	3,357		256,189.99
4,146		212,600.51	4,363		237,109.23	4,467		265,723.21
1,068		63,054.58	1,142		77,736.65	1,275		76,218.91
6,598		616,950.61	7,104		708,251.72	7,625		647,477.62
522		21,132.50	572		23,326.61	597		26,722.21
1,991		127,911.15	2,067		128,162.54	2,219		154,883.30
1,939		78,669.61	1,971		80,700.88	2,074		95,266.07
3,617		172,710.99	3,737		201,084.22	3,809		200,404.33
3,560		181,344.77	3,688		231,967.52	3,953		232,985.51
4,165		242,105.63	4,518		288,301.28	4,785		295,886.02
5,671		307,587.41	5,991		364,459.11	6,322		397,467.63
12,554		1,352,019.22	13,310		1,482,232.08	13,693		1,208,261.35
1,125		57,585.24	1,203		66,289.74	1,259		73,158.30
14,430		1,194,102.83	15,102		1,343,108.99	16,165		1,387,258.23
3,660		320,107.22	3,918		231,436.85	4,193		264,706.07
2,801		143,078.91	2,935		173,157.29	3,104		181,867.83
1,563		86,843.47	1,663		100,751.20	1,806		94,695.33
6,832		379,824.91	7,164		464,413.67	7,593		508,365.07
179,127	$	12,589,333.91	191,093	$	14,071,065.43	201,801	$	14,104,637.24

STATISTICAL SECTION

The following Statistical Section is intended to give report users a better historical perspective of financial information that may assist in assessing current financial status and trends of the State. In addition, certain demographic and economic data have been presented that will allow a broader understanding of the economic and social environment in which state government operates.

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State of South Carolina

POPULATION

1790-1980

YEAR	POPULATION	RANK AMONG STATES	INCREASE OVER PREVIOUS CENSUS		DENSITY PER SQUARE MILE
			NUMBER	PERCENT	
1790	249,073	7			8.3
1800	345,591	6	96,518	38.8	11.3
1810	415,115	6	69,524	20.1	13.6
1820	502,741	8	87,626	21.1	16.5
1830	581,185	9	78,444	15.6	19.1
1840	594,398	11	13,213	2.3	19.5
1850	668,507	14	74,109	12.5	21.9
1860	703,708	18	35,201	5.3	23.1
1870	705,606	22	1,898	0.3	23.1
1880	995,577	21	289,971	41.1	32.6
1890	1,151,149	23	155,572	15.6	37.7
1900	1,340,316	24	189,167	16.4	44.0
1910	1,515,400	26	175,084	13.1	49.7
1920	1,683,724	26	168,324	11.1	55.2
1930	1,738,765	26	55,041	3.3	57.0
1940	1,899,804	26	161,039	9.3	62.1
1950	2,117,027	27	217,223	11.4	69.9
1960	2,382,594	26	265,567	12.5	78.7
1970	2,590,713	26	208,119	8.7	85.7
1980	3,122,814	24	532,101	20.5	103.4

Source: *Twentieth Century Changes in South Carolina Population*, Julian J. Petty (1790-1890); General Population Characteristics, South Carolina, U.S. Bureau of the Census (1900-1960); (1970 and 1980) U.S. Bureau of the Census. Correction note in *General Population Characteristics, PC 80-1-B-42 S.C.*

State of South Carolina

LABOR FORCE

1940-1982

CALENDAR YEAR	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT[1]	UNEMPLOYMENT	S.C. UNEMPLOYMENT AS PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE	U.S. UNEMPLOYMENT AS PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE
1940	725,280	655,573	69,707	9.6	14.6
1950	782,066	755,378	26,688	3.4	5.3
1960	838,301	803,733	34,568	4.1	5.5
1970	1,006,000	958,000	48,000	4.8	4.9
1971	1,029,000	974,000	55,000	5.3	5.9
1972	1,066,000	1,019,000	47,000	4.4	5.6
1973	1,120,000	1,074,000	46,000	4.1	4.9
1974	1,177,000	1,107,000	70,000	5.9	5.6
1975	1,216,000	1,110,000	106,000	8.7	8.5
1976	1,300,000	1,209,000	91,000	7.0	7.7
1977	1,336,000	1,240,000	96,000	7.2	7.1
1978	1,362,000	1,284,000	78,000	5.7	6.1
1979	1,384,000	1,315,000	69,000	5.0	5.8
1980	1,389,000	1,293,000	96,000	6.9	7.1
1981	1,420,000	1,301,000	119,000	8.4	7.6
1982	1,486,000	1,325,000	161,000	10.8	9.7

[1] Source of South Carolina data for years 1940, 1950, and 1960 is the U.S. Bureau of the Census. Source for years 1970 through 1982 is the S.C. Employment Security Commission.

[2] Includes workers involved in labor-management disputes, agricultural workers, nonagricultural self-employed, unpaid family, and domestic workers.

Note: The labor data in this table is adjusted to the Current Population Survey Benchmark and represents employment and unemployment by place of residence.

State of South Carolina

EMPLOYMENT OF STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT BY TYPE OF GOVERNMENT

1970-1982

(As of October of Each Year)

Year	STATE GOVERNMENT	LOCAL GOVERNMENTS					S.C. Total
		Counties	Municipalities	School Districts	Special Districts	Total Local Government	
1970	38,088	13,032	12,450	55,686	2,437	83,605	121,693
1971	40,181	13,377	12,877	59,353	2,381	87,988	128,169
1972	44,418	13,981	12,621	51,281	2,552	80,435	124,853
1973	48,686	16,517	13,892	56,588	2,833	89,830	138,516
1974	54,902	16,578	14,496	62,865	3,363	97,302	152,204
1975	58,184	17,844	15,765	65,007	3,392	102,008	160,192
1976	57,966	18,029	15,553	65,397	3,782	102,761	160,727
1977	63,021	21,200	16,299	67,132	3,955	108,586	171,607
1978	65,515	22,698	16,836	72,219	8,613	120,366	185,881
1979	71,563	22,242	15,746	72,872	3,358	114,218	185,781
1980	67,505	22,208	15,621	72,984	3,460	114,273	181,778
1981	64,484	21,834	15,091	72,855	3,595	113,375	177,859
1982	63,814	21,846	15,297	72,531	3,548	113,222	177,036

Note: Statistics for local governments are subject to sampling variation. Estimates for items of small magnitude in relation to State totals are subject to relatively high sampling variation.

Source: *Public Employment* in 1982, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census.

State of South Carolina

TOTAL PERSONAL AND PER CAPITA INCOME IN SOUTH CAROLINA, UNITED STATES, AND THE SOUTHEAST

1972-1982

Calendar Year	SOUTH CAROLINA		UNITED STATES		SOUTHEAST	
	Personal Income (in millions)	Per Capita Income	Personal Income (in millions)	Per Capita Income	Personal Income (in millions)	Per Capita Income
1972	9,488	3,490	944,852	4,515	175,206	3,807
1973	10,831	3,903	1,058,902	5,010	199,871	4,253
1974	12,240	4,305	1,162,203	5,448	223,443	4,659
1975	13,140	4,531	1,258,643	5,842	241,996	4,960
1976	14,701	4,998	1,385,201	6,367	268,876	5,430
1977	16,251	5,437	1,534,708	6,984	299,735	5,958
1978	18,274	6,009	1,727,032	7,776	340,002	6,652
1979	20,548	6,657	1,943,983	8,657	383,591	7,380
1980	22,822	7,298	2,158,685	9,503	430,297	8,137
1981	25,765	8,128	2,426,901	10,582	489,003	9,134
1982	27,231	8,502	2,571,592	11,107	520,232	9,602

Note: *Per Capita Income* — Personal Income divided by population showing the estimated personal income for each resident.

Personal Income — Personal Income is the current income received by persons from all sources net of contributions for social insurance. Not only individuals (including owners of unincorporated enterprises), but non-profit institutions, private trust funds, and private health and welfare funds are classed as "persons." Personal income includes transfers (payments not resulting from current production) from government and business such as social security benefits, military pensions, etc., but excludes transfers among persons. Although most of the income is in monetary form, there are important nonmonetary inclusions — chiefly, estimated net rental value to owner-occupants of their homes. The value of services furnished without payment by financial intermediaries, and the value of food consumed on farms.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, as revised September, 1983.

State of South Carolina

DISPOSABLE PERSONAL INCOME THE UNITED STATES AND THE SOUTHEAST

1972-82

(Millions of Dollars)

Calendar Year	South Carolina	United States	Southeast
1972	8,174	804,849	150,692
1973	9,389	909,247	173,022
1974	10,588	993,076	192,749
1975	11,625	1,090,778	212,249
1976	12,802	1,189,607	233,500
1977	14,114	1,309,219	259,083
1978	15,776	1,469,222	292,475
1979	17,498	1,643,846	327,997
1980	19,426	1,822,850	366,379
1981	21,761	2,040,564	415,461
1982	23,060	2,170,556	443,525

Note: Disposable Personal Income is measured as personal income less personal tax and nontax payments. Personal taxes include individual income taxes (net of refunds), estate and gift taxes, and personal property taxes. (As noted, personal contributions for social security, government retirement, and other social insurance programs are deducted in deriving total personal income.) Nontaxes include passport fees, fines and penalties, donations, and tuitions and fees paid to schools and hospitals operated mainly by government. Nontaxes generally exclude purchases by persons from government of goods and services that are similar to goods and services purchased by persons from business.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, as revised August, 1983.

State of South Carolina

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

PUBLIC SENIOR COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Clemson University
College of Charleston
Francis Marion College
Lander College
Medical University of South Carolina
S.C. State College
The Citadel
USC — Aiken
USC — Coastal Carolina
USC — Columbia
USC — Spartanburg
Winthrop College

PRIVATE SENIOR COLLEGES AND PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS

Allen University
Baptist College at Charleston
Benedict College
Bob Jones University
Central Wesleyan College
Claflin College
Coker College
Columbia Bible College
Columbia College
Converse College
Erskine College
Furman University
Limestone College
Lutheran Theological Southern Seminary
Morris College
Newberry College
Presbyterian College
Sherman College of Straight Chiropractic
Southern Methodist College
Voorhees College
Wofford College

PUBLIC TWO-YEAR USC CAMPUSES

USC — Beaufort
USC — Lancaster
USC — Salkehatchie
USC — Sumter
USC — Union

PUBLIC TWO-YEAR TECHNICAL COLLEGES

Aiken Technical College
Beaufort Technical College
Chesterfield-Marlboro Technical College
Denmark Technical College
Florence-Darlington Technical College
Greenville Technical College
Horry-Georgetown Technical College
Midlands Technical College
Orangeburg-Calhoun Technical College
Piedmont Technical College
Spartanburg Technical College
Sumter Area Technical College
Tri-County Technical College
Trident Technical College
York Technical College
Williamsburg Technical College

PRIVATE TWO-YEAR (JUNIOR) COLLEGES

Anderson College
Clinton Junior College
Columbia Junior College of Business
Nielsen Electronics Institute
North Greenville College
Rice College (Columbia Campus)
Rutledge College (Spartanburg Campus)
Spartanburg Methodist College

Source: South Carolina Division of Research and Statistical Services, 1982 South Carolina Statistical Abstract.

State of South Carolina

FULL-TIME FALL ENROLLMENT IN INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION

Academic Years 1969-70 Through 1981-82

	PUBLIC					PRIVATE				
Year	Senior Colleges	Regional Campuses	Technical Colleges	Total	% Public	Senior Colleges	Junior Colleges	Total	% Private	Total All Institutions
1969-70	25,438	2,433		27,871	57.3	17,796	2,990	20,786	42.7	48,657
1970-71	27,663	2,683		30,346	59.2	17,506	3,394	20,900	40.8	51,246
1971-72	31,094	3,598		34,692	62.0	17,861	3,435	21,296	38.0	55,988
1972-73	33,134	3,859		36,993	64.1	17,557	3,207	20,764	36.0	57,757
1973-74	36,280	3,753	8,936	48,969	70.8	17,516	2,687	20,203	29.2	69,172
1974-75	37,454	4,800	11,241	53,495	72.2	17,967	2,683	20,650	27.9	74,145
1975-76	43,767	2,342	18,040	64,149	74.4	19,020	3,030	22,050	25.6	86,199
1976-77	44,215	2,512	13,621	60,348	72.9	19,551	2,843	22,394	27.1	82,742
1977-78	46,176	2,525	21,824	70,525	76.3	19,207	2,686	21,893	23.7	92,418
1978-79	46,005	2,756	19,025	67,786	75.5	19,361	2,660	22,021	24.5	89,807
1979-80	48,839	1,567	20,737	71,143	76.0	19,981	2,470	22,451	24.0	93,594
1980-81	50,308	1,691	21,597	73,596	74.2	20,604	4,990	25,594	25.8	99,190
1981-82	50,679	1,691	22,151	74,521	75.3	19,557	4,867	24,424	24.7	98,945

Notes: 1. Technical Education Institution Enrollment programs from which significant credit can be transferred towards the baccalaureate degree are in totals for all institutions and public institutions beginning in 1973-74.
2. University of South Carolina's regional campuses at Aiken, Coastal Carolina, and Spartanburg converted to four-year status.

Source: "Fall Enrollment and Compliance Report," Higher Education General Information Survey, NECS, South Carolina Commission on Higher Education.

State of South Carolina

RATIO OF ANNUAL DEBT SERVICE FOR GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS TO TOTAL GENERAL FUND EXPENDITURES

For The Last Five Fiscal Years

For The Year Ended June 30	Total Debt Service	Total General Fund Expenditures	Ratio
1979	$ 78,546,622	$1,382,874,797	5.68
1980	78,551,715	1,598,409,914	4.91
1981	81,360,116	1,764,639,666	4.61
1982	89,721,705	1,859,377,576	4.83
1983	105,091,117	1,936,337,676	5.43

State of South Carolina

REVENUE BOND COVERAGE[1]

For The Last Five Fiscal Years

	Net Revenue[2] Available For Debt Service	DEBT SERVICE REQUIREMENTS			
		Principal	Interest	Total	Coverage
1979	$ 45,269,146.79	$16,658,918.71	$ 5,083,195.72	$21,742,114.43	2.08
1980	53,964,429.21	5,157,949.06	6,103,315.66	11,261,264.72	4.79
1981	71,352,543.66	4,984,042.17	7,547,955.98	12,531,998.15	5.69
1982	85,742,091.79	13,008,611.97	11,408,203.89	24,416,815.86	3.51
1983	101,694,125.64	8,503,000.00	11,868,162.12	20,371,162.12	4.99

1. Prepared by the State Treasurer's Office.
2. Gross revenue minus direct operating expenses.

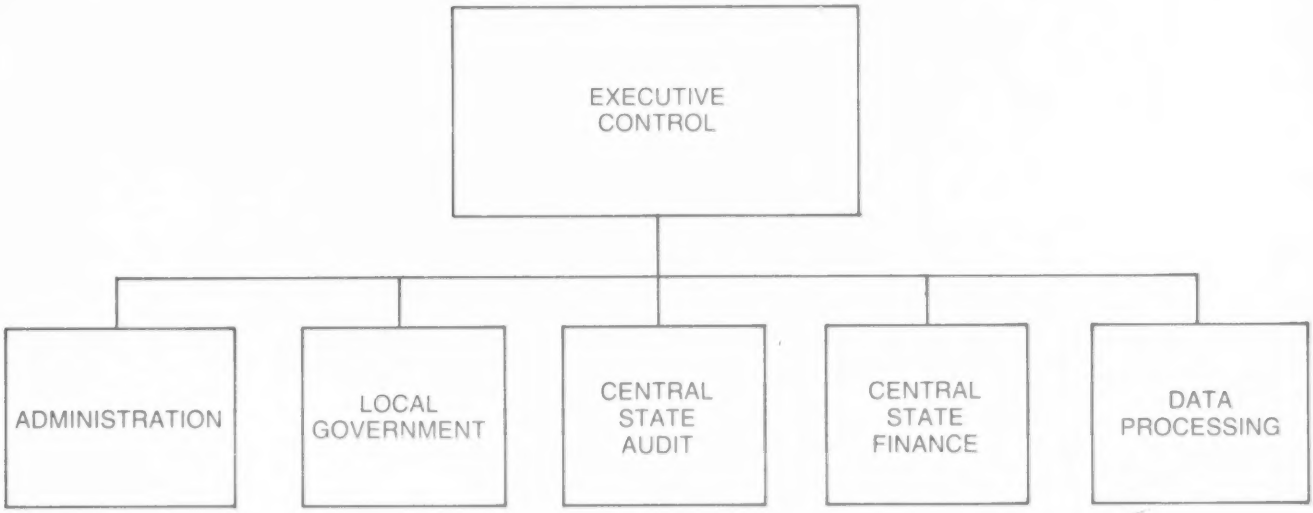
SOUTH CAROLINA
COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S OFFICE

Page

Organization Chart and Directory..... 48

SOUTH CAROLINA
COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S OFFICE

OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER GENERAL
WADE HAMPTON OFFICE BUILDING
POST OFFICE BOX 11228
COLUMBIA, SOUTH CAROLINA 29211



EXECUTIVE CONTROL (803) 758-2644
Earle E. Morris, Jr. — Comptroller General
Gerald W. Burnett — Deputy Comptroller

ADMINISTRATION (803) 758-2644
Lugenia E. Caldwell — Senior Assistant Comptroller General
Kinsey J. H. Jenkins, Jr. — Senior Assistant Comptroller General

LOCAL GOVERNMENT (803) 758-5186
Michael L. Horton — Senior Assistant Comptroller General

CENTRAL STATE AUDIT (803) 758-3050
James C. Shealy — Senior Assistant Comptroller General
Michael S. Wingard — Senior Assistant Comptroller General
Vordman C. Traywick, Jr. — Assistant Comptroller General

CENTRAL STATE FINANCE (803) 758-3961
Donald E. Lovett — Senior Assistant Comptroller General
William B. Fulmer — Assistant Comptroller General
John E. Pearce — Assistant Comptroller General
Paul C. Tsalapatas — Assistant Comptroller General

DATA PROCESSING (803) 758-0150
Lauren R. Chandler — Senior Assistant Comptroller General